# Memoires

## Of the Affairs of

# FRANCE,

During the Reign of the preſent

# KING

## *LEWIS* the XIV.

CONTAINING

The moſt noted Exploits of the now Prince of *Condé*, the late Mareſchal *de Turenne*, and all the chief Commanders in the French Armies.

Done out of French.

*Ex pede Hercules.*

Licenſed *May* the 10th, 1675.
*Roger L'Eſtrange.*

*London* : Printed by *J. C.* for *T. Dring*, at the Harrow at the corner of *Chancery-lane* in *Fleet-ſtreet*. 1675.

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# ADVERTISEMENT.

THis *brief Account of many great Actions, Translated out of the French History* reduite en Sommaire, *may satisfie the Curious as to the Affairs of* France *under her active Monarch who now governs, till a more elaborate History, and consequently more correspondent to the Grandeur of its Subject gives a fuller and particular account to the publick.*

*'Tis possible, some may think our Author writes with too much concern and interest of his own party; such upon due consideration, will acknowledge this the best, or, if you had rather, the*

*most jauté of all the defects proper to that people; and that the* French *are to be applauded in this particular, more than some of their Neighbour-Nations, that they always speak the best of their King and Country; not seeking to finde fault with the Royal Conduct, but to magnifie it rather more than less, than the true merit of the Actions.*

*Historical Abbreviations, though in a small Volume, are not always of the least use: for beside the Example of* Justin *the Epitomizer of* Trogus *among the Ancients, we have in this our Age, the judicious* Dr. Heylin, *who with much judgement and fidelity has in this sort of* Miniature, *drawn to the life the Tragical History*

*ſtory of our late Soveraign, of ever-Sacred Memory.*

*There is no need of a further Preface, than onely to admoniſh the Reader that the Dates and Timing of things, ſo oft occurring in this ſhort Hiſtory, muſt be underſtood according to the Forrain (or new) Stile, ten days more forward than ours. Farewel.*

J. W.

Some

Some Books lately printed for *T. Dring*, at the Harrow at *Chancery*-lane-end in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

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☞ THere is now in the Press both a Latine and English Dictionary, composed by *Tho. Hollyoke* D. D. Son of *Francis Hollyoke*, the Learned Enlarger of *Rider*'s Dictionary; which said Dictionary is in great part already printed in a fair large Folio, and will in a short time be finished and published, and will contain above 6000 words in the English, and 2000 in Latine, more than hath been in any Dictionary yet extant: Besides, it will have the Phrases, the Customs, Habits and Ceremonies of Countries, for the better understanding of the Latine Historians; not only fit for School-boys, but necessary and useful for all Students and Scholars whatsoever; and will be sold by *Tho. Dring*, at the corner of *Chancery-lane* in *Fleet-street*, and others.

*Goldman*'s Dictionary lately printed with large Additions, in 4°, and sold by *T. Dring*.

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## ERRATA.

PAge 11. line 22. read *Tournon*, p. 19. l. 1. r. at the same time. p. 67. l. 19. r. composed it. p. 71. l. 7. r. his Eminency. p. 71. l. 11. r. deceased. p. 79. l. 16. dele [to] p. 90. l. 13. r. disadvantagious.

# MEMOIRES
## OF THE
## Reign of *LEWIS* the 14th
## The preſent KING of *France.*

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### *Anno* 1643.

*Lewis* 14th Eldeſt ſon of *Lewis* 13th, being in the fifth year of his Age, ſucceeded to the Crown; the 65th in number of our Kings.

The King never dies in *France*; *uno avulſo, non deficit alter.* Therefore immediately after the Court of Parliament had aſſembled, the King was received, accompanied with the Queen Regent his Mother, Monſeigneur the Duke of

*Anjou* the King's Brother, Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans* his Uncle, and Monſieur the Prince of *Condé*; where the Queen was declared Regent during the Kings minority, and Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans* General of all the Forces.

No ſooner was the King ſeated in the Throne Royal, thereby to take poſſeſſion of the Crown of his Anceſtors, but he ſaw himſelf under the ſhadow of victorious Palms, brought from *Rocroy* by the Duke of *Enguien* General of his Triumphant Army.

On the 9 of *May*, the Duke of *Enguien* having Rendezvouz'd his Troops on the Banks of the *Oiſe*, and the *Somme*, received advice, that the Enemy under the command of the Count *d' Iſemburg*, had inveſted *Rocroy* the ſecond paſt: upon this intelligence he ſends immediately the Sieur *Gaſſion* to give ſome diverſion to their Attempts; who on his arrival, having made their chief Force draw together, took that opportunity to put 100 men into the Town; and

and this Succour gave the Beſieged occaſion to retake their Out-works, which the Enemie had quitted. The 18 of *May*, was reſolved on to relieve the place effectually; to that end the Duke of *Enguien*, aſſiſted by the Mareſchal *de l'Hoſpital*, and the Mareſchals of the Camp, appeared with his Cavalry that day about two of the clock afternoon, and immediately on his arrival cauſed his Army to draw into Battalia. At five in the evening the Enemies Cannon began to play, and cut off many of our men; but they were ſoon anſwered by our Artillerie, which appeared as the Lightning to that Thunder which was to follow. The night coming on; by order of a Council of War, the diſpute was deferred till next morning the 19 of *May*. During this interval, a *French* Cavalier in the Enemies Army came over to ours, and gives advice to the Duke of *Enguien* that General *Beck* was to arrive the next morning by 7 a clock with 1000 Horſe, and 3000 Foot, to re-inforce the Enemy: hereupon it

was resolved to fight by break of day; which no sooner appeared, but the General having taken the Right wing of the Army, and the Mareschal *de l' Hospital* the Left; about a quarter of a League from *Rocroy*, they disposed themselves to do their best.

The Enemies Army being composed of 25000 men, *viz.* 17000 Foot, and 8000 Horse; the Infantry commanded by the Comte *d' Isemberg*, and the Cavalry by the Duke *d'Alberquerque*, and the Comte *de Fontaines* Mareschal General *du Camp* under *Fanciſco de Mello* General for the King of *Spain*. The French Army was 14000 Foot, and 6000 Horse. The Duke of *Enguien* having visited the several Divisions, and encouraged the Officers to perform their Duty, the Skirmish begins, and 1000 Musqueteers of the Enemy are forced to give ground. On the Left, the Sieur *de la Ferté-Seneterre* charging the Enemy; the Combat was so obstinate, that he was Wounded in ten several places,

ces, and taken priſoner, though a while after reſcued. During this advantage, the Enemy took our Cannon; but the Mareſchal *de l'Hoſpital* with his ſuccours charged and recovered them again: In this lively action he was wounded in the Arm with a Muſquet-ſhot, ſo that he was forced to leave the fight. This accident gave the Enemy ſuch advantage, that once more they took our Cannon, and uſed them againſt us: but the Baron *de Siron* Mareſchal *de Camp* of the Cavalry having a body of reſerve, rallies our men, and ſtops the Enemie's ſucceſs. In the mean while our Right wing, having routed the Cavalry, attaques the *Spaniſh* Foot, which ſhe cuts in pieces. In fine, the Sieur *Gaſſion* coming up, they are all put to the Rout. We loſt there about 20 Officers, and as many Wounded. On the Enemies ſide, beſide a great number of Dead of leſſer note, the Comte *de Fontaines* was killed, and the Comte *d' Iſemberg* wounded to death; and 6000 Priſoners, a-

mong whom 200 Officers and 20 pieces of Cannon.

From this ſignal Victory, which has inſencibly carried this Diſcourſe beyond its intended Bounds, we will proceed to the Funerals of *Lewis* the Juſt; the preparatives for which, were made the 22 of *July*: the day preceding ended the * *Quarantaine*, during all which time the Queen-Mother remained ſhut up, thereby to give place more opportunely to the ſenſible regrets for the loſs of her Spouſe. *Monday* was appointed for the Funeral-Ceremonies, at which did aſſiſt the Princes, Prelates, and Soveraign Courts of Juſtice. The Kings Body was placed in the midſt of a Chappel all flaming with Lights, and the Solemn Service made at St. *Denis* in *France*, where alſo the Body was depoſited in the Vault of his Predeceſſors.

* *A ſpace of forty days, during which time Prayers are continually made for the Dead.*

The 29th of *July*, Madam the Dutcheſs of *Enguien* was happily delivered of

of a Son, who bears the Name of Duke *d'Albert.*

The 2 of *Auguſt*, the Duke of *Beaufort*, youngeſt of the two Sons of the Duke of *Vendôme*, was arreſted, and impriſoned in the *Bois de Vincennes.*

The Duke of *Enguien*, after the Victory at *Rocroy*, and the taking of *Cirq*, returns to *Paris* with the Comte *de Rantzau*; and on the 7th of *October*, the King and Queen Regent were pleaſed to leave the *Louvre*, to inhabit at the *Palais Royal*: about which time alſo was ſent to the Abbey of St. *Germains deſprez*, one of St. *Placidus*'s Arms, by the great Maſter of *Malta*; which Relique was ſolemnly received by the Religious.

The Civil troubles in *England* continuing, the Comte *de Harcour* was ſent on the part of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to compoſe, if poſſible, the diſcontents between the King of great *Britain* and his Parliament; but he found the Spirits of the Diſſenters ſo little diſpoſed that way, that he returned without ſucceſs.

About the ſame time a crew of Raſkals at *Rovergüe*, who took the name * *Croquans.* of * Devourers, did raiſe a Tumult, which notwithſtanding was ſoon after ſuppreſt by the Comte *de Noüaille*.

As our Kings have alwaies had this advantage, to give Laws to Strangers, and not to receive them; ſo alſo have they been conſtant Mediators of Concord among Chriſtian Princes, and particularly of the reconciliation of the Duke of *Parma* with his Holineſs, of which the Treaty was concluded at *Paris*, and the Articles ſigned by the Cardinal *Dongly* Plenipotentiary for his Holineſs, and by the Cardinal *Bichy* Plenipotentiary on the part of his Majeſtie for the Duke of *Parma*. In which Treaty he continued the Title enjoyed by our former Kings, of Arbiters of Chriſtian Princes. A while after, *les* Sieurs *de Servient*, and *d'Avaux*, Plenipotentiaries for his Majeſty, parted from *France* to conclude the Peace, which in fine was preſently effected.

The

The 21 of *November*, Monſieur *Leſoit* Doctor and profeſſor at the *Sorbonne*, who for his ſingular merits had been named to the Biſhoprick of *Chartres*, was conſecrated at *Paris*.

The Mareſchal *de Guebriant*, a *Breton*, whoſe valour was ſignalized in the laſt King's Raign, being now at the ſiege of *Rothweil* in *Germany*, was wounded with a Faulcon-ſhot the 24th of *November*, of which he died; his Body being conveyed to *Paris*, by the King's expreſs order, his Funerals were performed with great ſolemnity.

## *Anno* 1644.

The Year 1644. was no leſs fertile in producing new Lawrels for *France* than the former. But before we attempt to diſplay theſe Victories, it is not impertinent to obſerve, by the by, the Death of *Anne de Montaſie*, Widow of *Charles* of *Bourbon* Comte of *Soiſſons*, Prince of the Blood, and great Maſter of *France*, who died at

*Paris*

*Paris*, aged 67 years: ſhe left by her Will, 100000 Crowns to the Chevalier *de Soiſſons*, Baſtard-ſon to the deceaſed Comte *de Soiſſons*, who was ſlain in the Battle of *Sedan*.

The Town of *Gravelines* was beſieged by Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans*, who inveſted it the 6 of *June*, aſſiſted by the Dukes of *Guiſe* and *Nemours*, the Comte *de Harcour* Eldeſt ſon of the Duke *d'Elbeuf*, and the Mareſchals *de la Meleraye*, *de Gaſſion*, *de Coſſé*, and the Marqueſs *d'Alegre*. This Siege may be placed in the number of the moſt difficult, ſuch was the ſtout reſiſtance of the beſieged; which notwithſtanding had no power to ſtop the Victories of *France*. Here in one of our Attaques fell the Marqueſs *de Nangis*. In fine, the Beſieged under the Conduct of *Ferdinando de Solis*, finding himſelf out of all hope of Relief, which *Picolomini* had once made a ſhew of giving, ſurrendered to the Duke of *Orleans* the 29th of *July*. And at the ſame time died *Urban* 8th, after he had poſſeſs'd the Holy Seat 21 years. Now

Now alſo paſt an Arreſt in the Parliament of *Paris*, prohibiting all Phyſitians whatſoever, except thoſe of the Univerſity of *Paris*, to adminiſter in that City.

In *Germany*, the Duke of *Enguien* deſiring to relieve *Friburg*, beſieged in *Auguſt* by the Enemy, had no ſooner begun his March on this deſigne, but he underſtood of the Surrender: this news inflamed his courage to ſuch a degree, that he reſolved to recompence the loſs of the Town by a Fight; in which he ſucceeded, remaining Maſter of the field, though not without conſiderable loſs on our ſide. In purſuit of this Victory he beſieges *Philipsburg* the 24 of *Auguſt*, which a little before we had loſt, and in leſs than 3 Weeks forceth *Gaſper de Bamberg* the Governour to ſurrender. We loſt there the Comte *de Journon* Governour of *Dauphiné*, and the Marqueſs of *Pluvaud*, with 70 Souldiers. *Spire* at the ſame time ſubmitted to the King's obedience, and received a Garriſon of French.

Amidſt

Amidſt theſe ſerious relations, let us mingle ſomething of ſport, though in truth it was ended with a ſad Cataſtrophe. A Citizen of *Paris* named *Bertou*, being at *Vitry*, a Town two Leagues from *Paris*, with ſeveral other jovial Companions, undertook to preſent a Comedy, where *Bertou* ſhould perſonate a Dead man; who according to the deſigne of the Play, was to be raiſed to life by the Inchantments of a certain Magician: But being toucht with the Magicians Wand to that purpoſe, he was found without motion. Never did Actor repreſent a dead man's part more truely, for indeed he was dead. Which Accident gave matter for ſerious conſideration to all the company.

The 6 of *October*, *Elizabeth* Queen of *Spain*, Aunt to our King *Lewis* 14, dies at *Madrid*, in the 42 year of her age, leaving two ſons to *Philip* 4th, King of *Spain*, her Spouſe.

*Anno*

## *Anno* 1645.

In the Moneth of *February*, the year 1645. beguh with a horrid Tempeſt, accompanied with ſuch an Earthquake at *Poictiers*, as proved the ruine of ſeveral houſes, and the more elevated parts of ſome Churches.

A few daies after this, died at *Paris*, in the Abbey of St. *Genevieſve*, Meſſire *François de la Rochefaucault*, aged 87 years, and Cardinal ſince the year 1607. His Life was a model of Sanctity, and that by the teſtimony of the moſt vertuous perſons of his age. The Pope himſelf, *Urban* 8th, who having granted him ſomething which he deſired, gave him beſides this Elogie: *Behold here all that remains of Sanctity, Piety, and Truth, in our Apoſtolick Colledge.* Long time before his Death he Regulated the Abbey of St. *Genevieſve* of *Paris*, to which Father *Fore*, deceaſed not long before him, was elected; which courſe is ſtill obſerved in the promotion of the Abbot, the place being Triennial.

A

A while after this, the Comte *de Harcour* departed hence, to execute his charge of Vice-Roy in *Catalonia*.

In the mean time the Comte *du Plessis-Praslin* lays siege to the Town of *Rose* in the County of *Rousſilon*, with 8000 Foot and 2000 Horse: Those of our party that lay on that side of the Town next the Sea, were surprized with such an impetuous and sudden storm, that the Gallies of the Sieur *de* St. *Just*, and the Sieur *de Birades*, were dasht to pièces; the Officers leapt into the Sea, to save themselves by swimming: This notwithstanding was no impediment to the progress of the Siege.

Not long after was celebrated the Nuptials of Madamoiselle *de Rohan* sole Heiress to the deceased Monsieur the Duke of *Rohan*, with Monsieur *de Chabot* of the house of *Chabots* or *Jarnac* in *Angoumois*, youngest son to the Governour of *Lencate*: this gave occasion to her Mother, who could never be wrought to consent to this Match, to publish that she was not sole Heiress.

(though

(though she had formerly declared it by a publick Instrument, when a Marriage was treated for her Daughter with Monsieur the Comte of *Soissons*.) To this purpose she produces an Infant about 15 years old, baptized at *Paris* in the Church of St. *Paul*, by the Name of *Tancrede*, which she maintained to be son to the late Duke of *Rohan*; and that she had always kept him concealed, fearing he might be taken from her, while Monsieur the Duke of *Rohan* retired himself at *Venice*; that he had been nursed in *Normandy*, in the house of the father of her Maistre *de Hostel*, and after that transported into *Holland*. Upon this Case did afterwards arise that famous Pleading in the Parliament at *Paris*.

In *Germany*, the Mareschal *de Turenne* was defeated by *Jean de Wert*, who commanded the Army of *Bavarians*, near to *Mariandal*, the 5 of *May*. The Colonels *Rose*, the Vicomte *de Lamed*, and the Sieur *Passage*, Prisoners of War, were carried to *Ingolstat*. The misfortune of this Battle was recompensed

in

in *Catalonia*, the Comte *du Pleſſis-Praſlin* having taken the Town of *Roſe*, which the Spaniards ſurrendered upon honourable Compoſitions the 28th of *May*. After this *la Motte* in *Lorain*, which Garriſon did much damage upon our Frontiers, was ſurrendered to the Marquiſs *de Villeroy* the firſt of *July*, by *Clicot* Governour of the place, who was forced to capitulate after a long reſiſtance. The 11 of the ſame moneth the Fort of *Mardike* ſubmitted to Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans*.

About the ſame time *Mary de Jars*, called *la* Damoiſelle *de Gournay*, Kinſwoman to the Sieur *Montagne* (from whoſe Pen we have the Book of *Eſſays*) being aged 80 years, died at *Paris*. She ſurpaſt all her Sex in Learning, having left behind her ſeveral Printed works: many great perſons did honour her, among whom *Juſtus Lipſius*.

The 6 of *July*, Meſſire *Joſias de Rantzau*, deſcended of the Illuſtrious houſe of the Comtes *de Rantzau* in *Holſtein*, whom the courſe of our Hiſtory has

ſhewn

ſhewn in many generous Actions for the Service of *France*, received the Staff of Mareſchal from the hand of Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans*, by the King's order. He had loſt in ſeveral Encounters one Eye, one Arm, and one Leg; which notwithſtanding had no ways diminiſht the vivacity of his Spirit, and that as well in a Council of War, as in a brave reſolution in Engagements.

The Duke of *Enguien* continuing ſtill the progreſs of his Arms, and marching up into *Germany*, gave Battle neer *Nordlingnen* the 3 of *Auguſt*, where the Imperialiſts were defeated; General *Mercy* ſlain, with 4000 Enemies, and about 2000 taken Priſoners, among whom General *Gleen*. After this he takes *Nordlingnen*, which ſubmitted to diſcretion. We loſt there the Marqueſs *de Piſani*, ſon to the Marqueſs *de Rombouïllet*, and the Sieurs *de Gremonville* and *Merſon*; beſide the Mareſchal *de Grammont*, who remained Priſoner, with the Marqueſs *de la Chaſtre*.

The Town of *Bourburg* neer *Grave-*

*lines*, sometime part of the Appenage of the house of *Vendôme*, but of late Usurped by the *Spaniard*, being besieged by Monsieur the Duke of *Orleans*, surrendered the 19th of *August*: 600 men went out of it, who were conducted to *Gravelines* as Prisoners of War. And the 21 of the same Moneth was taken *Mont-Cassel*.

Hereupon *Bethune*, a considerable place in *Artois*, surrendered by Composition to the King's Army: and presently after, the Mareschal *de Rantzau* invests the Town of *Lilers*, and the Mareschal *de Gassion* that of St. *Venant*; both which surrendered not long after, and thereby made us Masters of the River *Lis*. In the mean time the Duke of *Guise* went to take an exact view of the Town of *Armentiers*.

Not long after this, the Sieur *Mazerin*, of the Order of St. *Dominique*, Master of the Holy Palace, and at present Abah Bishop of *Aix*, departed from *Rome* for *France*.

The 7 of *September*, the King went to

to the Parliament. At the ſame happened a difference in the Convent of Reformed *Jacobins*, in the new ſtreet St *Honoré*, between the *Pariſians* and *Gaſcons* of this Reformation: theſe demanding to be ſeparated from the other. The affair was urged to ſuch a point, that the Queen Regent gave order to the Chancellor, with certain Biſhops and Councellors of State, to compoſe it: who ordained, that there ſhould be no ſeparation; that none of the *Pariſians* might be ſent into *Gaſconie*; and that there ſhould be but 8 *Gaſcons* in the ſaid Monaſtery; four of which to be of the Province of St. *Maximin*, and the other four of *Thoulouſe*.

The Town of *Armentiers*, through which paſſes the River *Lis*, and in which are about 6000 Inhabitants, ſurrendered by Compoſition to the Mareſchals *de Gaſſion* and *de Rantzau*, on the 10 of *December*. In the mean while, by the mediation of the moſt Chriſtian King, a Peace was concluded between

the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*; the Sieur *de la Tuillerie* being ſent Embaſſador Extraordinary on the part of his Majeſtie.

The 20th of *September*, was concluded at the Caſtle of *Fontainbleau* the Contract of Marriage between *Vladiſlaus* King of *Poland*, and *Lowiſa-Maria de Gonzague*, Daughter to the Duke of *Mantua*, and Aunt to him now living. The Contract, among other things contained, that the Princeſs *Mary* ſhould have in the name of Dowry two Millions and one hundred thouſand Livres of French money; of which ſum, the moſt Chriſtian King ſhould pay ſix hundred thouſand Livres in free gift; and for the other fifteen hundred thouſand Livres, was to be valued her Title which ſhe might have to ſucceed her Father in the Dutchy of *Mantua*. The King Authorized this affair as her Father, and the Queen Regent as her Mother, who thereupon did ſigne the Contract.

On *Sunday* the 29th of *October*, the Em-

Embaſſadors of *Poland* made their magnificent entry into *Paris*, at the Gate of St. *Anthony*. The pomp was ſo full of admiration to the eyes of all Spectators, (who fill'd the High-ways for the ſpace of two Leagues from *Paris*) inſomuch that ſeveral Authors have in their Writings left us very ample deſcriptions of it. I ſhall therefore dwell no longer on this particular of ſmall conſequence, having ſo large a Subject of the Exploits of War, and our Generals of Armies. Let it ſuffice that the Embaſſadors were the Biſhop of *Varnic*, and the Palatine of *Poſnanie*, who the *Tueſday* following had Audience of their Majeſties, and afterwards of the Princeſs, the deſigned Queen of *Poland*.

During theſe Secular Grandeurs, the Church Triumph'd in three Converſions: One was of Prince *Edward* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Huſband to the Princeſs *Anne de Gonzague* Siſter to the Queen of *Poland*, who abjured Hereſie between the hands of Father

*Fore* a *Cordelier*, the 3d of *November*. This was immediately preceded by that of the Marqueſs *de Montauſier*, who was made Governour of *Angoumois* and *Xaintonge*. Afterwards, in the moneth of *July*, at the ſiege of *Bourburg*, followed that of the Comte *de Rantzau*, who (as may be ſeen in the courſe of this Hiſtory) after many Exploits of War, and in divers Combats, having left himſelf but half a Body, had notwithſtanding a Soul remaining ſo ſound and entire, as to diſpoſe himſelf into the Boſom of the Church; in which affair alſo was employed Father *Fore*.

On the 20th of *October*, the Town of *Balaguier* ſubmitted to the Comte *de Harcour* Vice-Roy in *Catalonia*.

The 3d of *September* happened a great fire in the Town of *Angers*, which begun in the houſe of a certain Paſtry-Cook; the Flame raged with ſuch violence, that it did much damage to many Houſes: this occaſioned the concourſe of many people to aſſiſt. During the Buſtle, ſomebody adviſed to caſt

cast into the midst of the Flames certain little Scappularies of the Virgin of Mount *Carmel*; with which action the fire was appeased and extinguish'd, yet the Scappularies themselves no ways indamaged.

During this, they murmur at *Rome* to see the Arms of *France* placed over the Palace-gates of Cardinal *Barberin*, and *Dom Thadæo* his Brother Prefect of the City: But the Cardinal *Barberin* gave an account of the action to his Holiness.

On the 5th of *November*, the Queen of *Poland* was espoused to the Prince Palatine of *Posnanie*, representing the person of the King his Master. The Ceremonies were performed at the *Palace Royal* by the Bishop of *Varnic*, with permission of the Cardinal of *Lions* Grand *Aumosnier* of *France*, and the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*: And after Mass, was celebrated the Feast Royal.

And now the Mareschal *de Gassion*, who commands the King's Army in the *Low Countries*, cuts in pieces the Spa-

niſh Forces, takes 19 Enſignes, and 8 Cornets of Horſe, and 4000 Priſoners. At the ſame time the French Army, under the conduct of the Mareſchal *de Turenne*, takes *Treves* by Compoſition, of which place the Comte *de Laverne* was Governour. Afterwards the Arch-Biſhop Elector of the Empire was reſtored to his poſſeſſion.

This year the Aſſembly of the Clergy was held at the great *Auguſtins* in *Paris*. And at the ſame time was finiſh'd that painful Work, the great Bible, which contains ſeven ſeveral Texts, *viz.* the *Hebrew*, the *Samaritan*, the *Chaldee*, the Seventy, the *Syriack*, St. *Jerom*'s Tranſlation, and the *Arabick*: The Work conſiſts of ten Volumes, and was perfected at the expence of the Sieur *le Jay*. This admirable Piece being now compleated, was preſented to the King and Qu. Regent, in the preſence of Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans*, Monſieur the Prince of *Condé*, Monſieur the Cardinal of *Mazarine*, and Monſieur the Chancellor. *Le* Sieur *le Jay* received for recom-

recompence a *Brieve* to be Councellor of State, and 2000 Livres of Penſion.

The 27th of *November*, *Loüiſe-Marie de Gonzague* Queen of *Poland*, parted from *Paris* to finde the King her Huſband, with the Embaſſadors: the King and Queen Regent accompanied her almoſt to St. *Denis* in *France*, and bid her adieu before the Chappel of *Clignancourt*, leaving with her the Sieurs *de Rhodes* and *Sanctot*, great Maſters of the Ceremonies, the Sieurs *de Berliſe* Conductor of Embaſſadors, and *de Linage* Captain-Enſigne to the Regiment of Guards, to conduct her to the Frontiers; and to cauſe the ſame honour to be paid her in all places where ſhe paſt, as to the King and Queens own perſons. Having remained two days at St. *Denis*, ſhe paſt on to *Senlis*, *Compeigne*, *Noyon*, and from thence to *Peronne*, where ſhe was received by the Sieur *d'Hoquincourt* the Governour. Paſſing ſtill further, ſhe reſted in the middle of a Field, where the Sieurs *de Rhodes*, *Sanctot*, *Berlize*, and *Linage* took

took their leave of her, having first delivered her into the hands of the Comte *de Buquoy* General of the Spanish Army. Hereupon a suspension of Arms was made for three days. In the mean time the Sieur *de Hoquincourt* caused to be erected a Table, for the entertainment of 80 persons. Neer at hand stood six * Hogsheads of Wine with their heads knockt out. The King of *France*'s Health was begun by the Governour of *Cambray*; the King of *Spain*'s by the Sieur *d'Hoquincourt*: and in like manner the Combat of the Glass continued till the Queens departure; at which time the *Comte de Buquoy* presented her with a Company of 100 *Spaniards* for her Guard.

* Muid, *in French*, 3 *of which make a Tun.*

On the 4th of *December*, the Fort *Mardike*, which the French had took like Lyons, the Spaniards surprized like Foxes.

When the Queen of *Poland* pass'd through the Country of *Cologne*, towards *Utrec*, there was presented to her sight

ſight a Damſel, named *Anne Marie de Skurman*, a Virgin indowed with many handſome qualities; ſhe underſtood and ſpoke divers Languages, as the *Arabic*, *Turkiſh*, *Greek*, *French*, and *Spaniſh*; but above all *Latine*, in which ſhe would anſwer to certain queſtions of Divinity and Philoſophie, in preſence of the Queen and Embaſſadors of *Poland*. Among ſeveral other Works, ſhe has writ two Latine Epiſtles, Tranſlated into * *French*; beſides two other which ſhe writ full of Eloquence, in our Language, to the Queen, and to Monſieur the Cardinal of *Richlieu*, who thought it not below them to anſwer her in the year 1638. This Damſel is accounted one of the Wonders of the Age.

* *By Monſieur* Colletet, *one of the Academy.*

## *Anno* 1646.

The 6th of *February*, in the year 1646. Cardinal *Francis Barberin*, *Don Thadæo* his Brother Prefect of *Rome*, with

with four of his Children, and all their Train, arrived in *Provence*, having left *Rome* upon jealouſie ariſing from certain ill actions on the part of their Enemies. Cardinal *Antonio* their Brother came hither the moneth before.

In *February*, Cardinal *d'Eſt* Brother to the Duke of *Modena*, was declared Protector of *France* in the Court of *Rome*; whereupon the *Breve* was carried him by Monſieur the Abbot of St. *Nicholas les Angers*, who at the ſame time parted from *Paris* for *Italy*.

The 14th of *March*, upon a difference happening between the Religious *de la Mercy* and their Prior, whom they refuſed to obey becauſe he was a *Gaſcon*; it was Ordered by ſolemn Arreſt, that the *Gaſcon* ſhould remain Prior, in regard the *Gaſcons* are French-men as well as the Inhabitants of the other parts of the Kingdom.

The 21th of *February*, deceaſed at *Paris*, M. *Thomas de Gauffre* Prieſt, heretofore Maſter of the Chamber of Accounts, who ſucceeded in the pious

Offices

Offices of Father *Claude Bernard*, in visiting the Prisoners, and assisting the Poor and Criminals at their Execution. His Body was buried at *la Charité*. *Le Sieur Juif*, Son of that famous Chyrurgeon not long since deceased, succeeded him in those charitable Offices.

The displeasure which the Dutchess Dowager of *Rohan* had conceived at the Marriage of her Daughter *Marguerite de Rohan* with Messire *Henry de Chabot*, now Duke of *Rohan*, was grown to that height, that it occasioned an Arrest in the Court of Parliament at *Paris*, which was given at this time against Mr. *Jacob Jolly* Proctor of the said Court, Tutor in the Cause of one called *Tancrede*. The Arrest prohibited to the said *Tancrede* to call himself Son of the deceased Duke of *Rohan*, or to take to himself the Name and Arms of the House of *Rohan*; and to the Dutchess Dowager and all others to give him that quality, under the penalties in the said Ordinance contained:

ned: and laſtly, the ſaid parties were condemned in the coſts of Suit. This was after *Martinet*, the Advocate, had pleaded with no leſs Learning than Eloquence for the Lady *Marguerite* Dutcheſs and ſole Heireſs of *Rohan*, and *Gaultire* for *Henry de Chabot* Duke of *Rohan*: neither *Jacob* the Proctor, nor any other appearing for *Tancrede*.

In the moneth of *April* were publiſh'd certain Apologies in defence of the Cardinals *Barberin*, who had refuged themſelves in *France*, and put themſelves into the King's protection.

Before we paſs any further, let us deliver the Queen of *Poland* into the hands of the King her Huſband: ſhe arrived at *Warſow* the 10th of *March*; the Prince *Charles* Brother to the King met her: ſhe was preſented to the King by the *Comte de Bregy*, in the name of both their moſt Chriſtian Majeſties. The Mareſchal *de Guebriant* alſo made another Complement; but the Queen offering to kneel, as is cuſtomary to Queens when firſt they ſee their Huſbands,

the

the King raised her with a kiss and embrace. Presently after this, the Apostolick *Nuntio*, in his Pontifical habit, confirmed the Marriage with the usual Benediction.

On the 7th of *May*, the Cardinal *Barberin* went to the Assembly of the Clergy by way of visit, where he was harangued by the Arch-Bishop of *Thoulouse*.

In the same Moneth of *May*, *Messire Philip Cospean* Bishop of *Lizieux*, and formerly of *Nantes*, a Prelate of great Piety and Learning, deceased in his own Dioceſs, and in the 78 year of his age.

On the 7th of *May*, the King made his first Voyage out of the Territory of *Paris*, for *Amiens*, where he was received with extraordinary joy.

At this time was decided by Arrest of the Parliament at *Paris*, the Proceſs formerly commenced, touching the Interment of Secular persons in Religious Houses, between *Nicholas Mazure* Doctor of Divinity of the Faculty of

of *Paris*, Curate of St. *Paul*, and the Religious *Minimes* of the *Place Royal*; in which all the Curates of *Paris* joyned with him of St. *Paul*; and all the other Religious with the *Minimes*. The Arreſt contain'd, that always and as often as any particular perſon ſhould chuſe his Sepulture in the Church belonging to any Religious Men, or Religious Women, whether without or within the Pariſh of the Defunct, the Curate or his Vicar, with all his Clergy, ſhould conduct the Corps to the Church-door of the ſaid Monaſtery, where it ſhall be received by the Superiour of the place, or ſome other of the Religious to that Office appointed: after this, the Curate or Vicar having certified that the Defunct died in the Communion of the Church, he ſhall depart with his Clergy. The Lights and Torches ſerving at the ſaid Funeral, to be equaly divided, one moity to the Curate, and the other to the Religious. Prohibiting all Religious whatſoever to fetch and convey the Body of any Defunct

ſunct deſiring to be buried in their reſpective Churches, unleſs in caſe of refuſal by the Curates of their Vicars; being firſt duely acquainted therewith, and required to perform the ſaid Office. All this notwithſtanding not to prejudice any agreements formerly made between any Curates, and Religious Houſes, touching Interments: the tenours of all which are to be duely obſerved and kept.

In *England*, during this *May*, the King left *Oxford* in diſguiſe, being there Beſieged by the Parliament-Forces, and fled to the *Scots*, who ſhewed him no part of that due reception which belongs to their King, but ſent him under a ſtrong Convoy to *Newcaſtle*; to which place alſo the King of *France* ſends the Sieur *de Montreüil* to reſide neer him, and reconcile him to the Parliament.

On the 9th of *May*, the *Comte de Harcour* lays ſiege to *Lerida*, where in our firſt Attaques we loſt the *Comte de Chabot*, and the Marquiſs *de Gévres*, Sons to the *Comte de Tremes*.

On the 14th of *June*, the Town of *Courtray* in *Flanders* was taken by the French Army, notwithſtanding that Duke *Charles*, *Picolomini*, and *Lamboy* made a ſhew of Relief.

In *Italy*, the Town *Orbitello* in *Tuſcany* was beſieged by the Prince *Thomas*. Here our Admiral Commanding a Fleet on the part of the Beſiegers, was killed by a Cannon-ſhot in a Naval fight. In fine, Prince *Thomas* was forced to retire, the Enemies Forces being augmented by freſh ſuccours.

*July* 8th, the Prince of *Wales* Eldeſt ſon to the King of *England* arrived at *Caen* in *Normandy*, and from thence directly to the Queen his Mother at St. *Germain en Laye*.

The 13th of *July*, died Meſſire *Roger de Bellegarde* Duke and Pair of *France* and Grand Eſcuyer, aged 83 years and 7 moneths: and the 26th of the ſame moneth died alſo his Brother *Octavius de Bellegarde* Arch-Biſhop of *Sens*. This deceaſe was preceded by two other Prelates, *viz.* Meſſire *Abra de*

*Racons*

*Raconis* Biſhop of *Lavaur* in *Languedoc*, and Meſſire *François de Pericard* Biſhop of *Eureux*.

*Longuvy*, the onely place that remained in the Duke of *Lorain*'s Territories, was taken about this time by the Marquiſs *de la Ferté Seneterre*.

The Aſſembly of the Clergy ending about the 30th of *July*, Meſſire *Jean François Paul de Gondy*, Arch-Biſhop of *Corinth*, and Coadjutor in the Arch-biſhoprick of *Paris*, made an Harangue to the King in the name of all the Clergy.

And now Meſſire *le Preſident Believre* was ſent Embaſſador into *England*, where he had favourable Audience by the Parliament at *London* the 27 of *July*, and the firſt of *Auguſt* by the King at *Newcaſtle*.

In the beginning of *Auguſt*, the Fort of *Mardike* was Beſieged by Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans*: the brisk Attaques which we gave, took from us at the very firſt the *Chivalier de la Füeillade*, *le Sieur du Terrail*, of the ſame

Race with Captain *Bayard*; and three days after, the *Comte de Fley*, and the *Chevalier de Fieſque*. The Duke of *Nemours* was Wounded by a Muſquet-ſhot in his Leg, but without hurting the Bone; and as favourably, the Prince *de Marſillac* Eldeſt ſon to the Duke *de la Rochfoucault*. The 22 of *Auguſt*, the Sieur *de Grignan* had his Head taken off by a Cannon-ſhot. This reſiſtance by the Beſieged enflamed the Courage of our party; and the mouth of the Channel being ſtopt by ſix ſhips of *Holland*, ſo that the Beſieged were forced to receive all their Relief from *Gravelines*, to which they had been as a Bulwork: *Mardike* finding her ſelf ſo ſeverely preſt, began to Parley: the Beſieged were received to Compoſition by Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans*; and the chief Articles were, that 3000 men, then and there in Garriſon, ſhould come out, Life and Baggage ſafe, but ſhould remain Priſoners of War. The place thus taken, the Sieur *de Chalen* was made Governour.

The

The 6th of *September*, the *Comte Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie*, Embaſſador extraordinary from *Smeuland*, arrived at *Paris*, where he was extream kindely received by their Majeſties, and lodged at the *Hoſtel de Vendôme*.

In the mean while News arrives at Court, that on the 17th of *September*, his Holineſs at the Kings Inſtance had reſtored thoſe of the Houſe of *Barberins* to their Goods, conditionally, that the two Cardinals ſhould abide ſome while at *Avignon*. At the ſame time the Mareſchal *de Baſſompierre*, aged 68 years, dies ſuddainly at *Provins*.

*Dunkirk*, which hitherto had been the receptacle of Pirates, who had continually ſcowred the Seas on all the Coaſts of *France*, was Inveſted by the Duke of *Enguien* on the 17th of *September*, and aſſaulted ſo vigorouſly by our Souldiers excited by the courage of their Commander, that on the tenth of *October* it ſurrendered by Compoſition: The Marquiſs *de Leide* the Governour march'd out with 1500 men,

of which 400 Sick and Wounded; and he confeſt to have loſt 600 of his beſt Souldiers. The Mareſchal of *Rantzau* ſucceeded to the place of Governour for the French. *Dunkirk* was firſt built 600 years ſince by *Baudoüin* Earl of *Flanders*. After that, it was burnt down by the *Engliſh* in the year 1388. Rebuilt by the *French*, and after taken by the *Spaniards*, who kept it till the preſent Conqueſt.

The King's Army in *Italy*, commanded by the Mareſchals *de la Meleraye*, take the Town, Caſtle, and Citadel of *Piambino* in *Tuſcany*; at which time Monſieur the Marquiſs *Villeroy*, the King's Governour, received from the hands of their Majeſties the Oath of Mareſchal of *France*.

*Portolongona*, a place ſcituated in the Iſle of *Elb*, lying in the *Tuſcan*-Sea between the Continent of *Italy* and *Corſica*, which was heretofore uſurp'd from its own lawful Lord by a Captain of the Emperour *Charles* the 5th, in the year 1548. after that delivered into the poſſeſſion

poſſeſſion of his ſon *Philip* the 2d, and whoſe Succeſſors held it ever ſince, was now Beſieged and taken by the French Army. In the midſt of this Iſland riſes a Spring, on this account the more admirable, that its Waters are obſerved to hold proportion with the length of the daies of the year, in ſuch manner, that when they are at the longeſt the Stream is able to drive a Mill, but when at the ſhorteſt 'tis almoſt dry.

*Lerida* in *Catalonia* having been beſieged by the *Comte de Harcour* for the ſpace of 7 moneths, was relieved the 21 of *November*, in the night, by the Marquiſs *de Leganez* General of the Spaniſh Army; who forcing our Lines with 7000 Foot, and 3000 Horſe, our party, though at the firſt they made a ſtout reſiſtance, encouraged by the Valour of their Commander, yet finding themſelves orepower'd by the number of the Enemy, were conſtrained to retire (but in good order) into *Cerveres* with 6000 Foot and 1000 Horſe, by that means to ſecure the Country. We

loſt there the *Comte de Origny*: In revenge of this action, the Sieur *de* St. *Colom-Marin*, Mareſchal of the Field, took from the Enemy the Town of *Arbera*, the 6th of *December* following.

The 26th of the ſame moneth Madam *la Dutcheſs* of *Orleans* was happily delivered of a ſecond Daughter.

The ſame day, the 26th of *December*, being the Feaſt of St. *Steven*, *Henry de Bourbon* Prince of *Condé* deceaſed at *Paris*, aged 58 years and three moneths: he left two Sons and a Daughter, the *Eldeſt of which makes no inconſiderable part in the French Hiſtory of theſe laſt years, by reaſon of his many Renowned Exploits of War, Sieges and Battles, in which things he has rendered his Name Renowned, having joyned *Mars* and *Minerva* in his own perſon. The ſecond ſon is Monſieur the Prince of *Conty*. The Daughter *Mademoiſelle de Bourbon*, Married Monſieur the Duke of *Longueville*.

* *Formerly called Duke of Enguien.*

*Anno*

## *Anno* 1647.

In the beginning of the year 1647. though the Winter-ſeaſon invited our Troops rather into Garriſon, yet ſuch was the courage of the Mareſchal *de Gaſſion*, that nothing relenting at the extremity of the Weather, he undertakes the ſiege of *Ingelmunſter*; the Garriſon of which place was no ſmall impediment in our Victualling *Courtray*. This place was Attaqu'd with ſuch fury, that ſhe was forced to yield by the end of *February*. The Governour with his Garriſon was conducted to *Courtray*, having received no other compoſition than to remain Priſoners of War. Alſo the Marquiſs of *Marolles*, Governour of *Thionville* (a place heretofore taken by the now Prince of *Condé* preſently after his Victory at *Rocroy*, in the year 1643.) about the ſame time defeated a party of the Garriſon of *Luxemburg*, by means of an Ambuſcade, where he killed and took Priſoners above 100 men.

About

About the end of the ſaid Moneth of *February*, the Mareſchal *de Turenne* inveſts *Tubinguen* in *Germany*, and after a Siege of ſeventeen or eighteen daies ſubmits the place to the King's obedience. This did contribute much to the Treaty of Neutrality, not long after concluded with the Duke of *Bavaria*, in which was compriſed the Elector of *Cologne*.

Since the Arch-Duke *Leopold* had quitted the Conduct of the Imperial Forces to be General in the *Low-Countries*, he had raiſed on the ſuddain a compleat Army, with which he Inveſts *Armentieres*, under the Government of the Sieur *du Pleſſis-Bellievre*. This Siege being ſo ſurprizing, made the courage of our party yield to neceſſity, ſo that for want of Ammunition the place was ſurrendered the 31 of *May*. The Garriſon remained all Priſoners of War, except the Governour and Principal Officers.

At this time the King and Queen Regent were at *Amiens*, to give their orders

orders more effectually for ſecuring the Frontiers of *Picardy*.

The Arch-Duke *Leopold* having taken *Armentieres*, lays ſiege to *Landrecies*, where the Garriſon not being ſufficient to ſecure their Outworks, the Sieur *Hendicourt* their Governour, after a courageous defence of three Weeks, was forced to ſurrender the 18th of *July*.

The Mareſchal *de Gaſſion* finding that he was unable to ſuccour *Landrecies*, joyned with the Mareſchal *de Rantzau* to revenge that loſs elſewhere: this laſt in three days made himſelf Maſter of *Dixmude*; and the Mareſchal *de Gaſſion* ſo vigorouſly Aſſaulted *la Baſſée*, that he forced the Beſieged to ſurrender at the end of eight daies. After this, the Mareſchal in one day takes the Fort *Nieuſdan* neer *Newport*, and *Sluiſe*, with ſeveral other little Forts, all which he Demoliſh'd. During this, the Marquiſs *de Caracene*, ſent to relieve *Newport* in caſe of a Siege, obliges the Mareſchal to an Engage-

ment,

ment, in which Rencounter the Enemy loſt 300 men, and we not above fifteen.

The French Army, being now in ſufficient condition to oppoſe their Enemies, the King and Queen Regent leave *Amiens* the 27th of *July*, and take the way of *Abbeville*; paſſing thence to *Dieppe*, they were received by the *Sieur de Montigny*, who met them in the head of 500 Gentlemen. The 9th of *Auguſt* they arrive at *Paris*.

The Mareſchal *de Rantzau* conſidering that the Mareſchal *de Gaſſion* was neceſſitated to remain in the midſt of his Enemies to keep *la Baſſée*, makes a ſhew of beſieging *Lens*; and by that means having diverted the Enemy, and brought off *Gaſſion* from all danger, attaques the Troops of Duke *Charles*, lately arrived from *Luxemburg*, and defeats 800 men, of which he took 200 Priſoners. Preſently after, the Armies of theſe two Generals being united, the 10th of *September*, march againſt the Common Enemy, and often

Skirmiſh,

Skirmiſh, but always with advantage on our ſide.

The 23 of *September*, our Army having paſt the River *Lis*, the next day arrives before *Lens*: The Mareſchal *Gaſſion* took the plain of *Doway*, and the *Sieur de Villequier* the Bridge *Avandin*: the night following they opened their Trenches, and the 26th the Cannon began to batter; but the Mareſchal *Gaſſion* being on his way to ſuccour the *Sieur de Villequier* at the Bridge *Avandin*, and underſtanding that the Enemy had taken it, returns to the Trenches.

The 28th he hearing that the Beſieged had raiſed a Palliſade neer the Town-gate, he gives order that the Poſts be immediately pluck'd up; and being told it was a matter of extraordinary danger, by reaſon of the Enemies continual firing from that quarter; he goes thither himſelf, and as he was trying to move one of the Poſts, receives a Muſquet-ſhot in the ſide of his head, with which he falls from his Horſe; and being taken

taken up and carried to *Arras*, deceaſed the 10th of *October*, in the 38th year of his Age.

But the *Sieur de Villequier* continues the ſiege of *Lens*, and that with ſuch reſolution and effect, that the Beſieged are forced to ſurrender the third of the ſame *October*; and the *Comte de Palluau*, *Meſtre de Camp* of the Cavalry, took poſſeſſion of the place with a French Garriſon.

In the mean time the Enemy thinking to divert the ſiege of *Lens*, beſiege *Dixmude*; which place, after a courageous reſiſtance on our part, was forced to ſurrender.

The Mareſchal *de Turenne* receiving orders from the King to march into *Germany*, underſtands that Major-General *Roſe* by ſecret practiſes had debauched ſeveral Souldiers of his Troops; hereupon, having firſt endeavoured by all means poſſible to reclaim him to his duty, though ineffectually; to prevent a greater diſorder, he ſecures his perſon, and ſends him Priſoner to *Philipsburg*.

About

About this time, the *Spaniards* under the Conduct of *Bonichausen*, Mareschal *de Camp Imperial*, Colonel *Frangipani* Governour of *Frankendal*, and Colonel *Garnier*, form a designe to besiege *Worms*, the Garrison consisting but of 100 men. The Sieur *de la Marche*, Governour of the place, perceiving the weakness of the place, and being prest by the Enemy who had already struck a terrour into the Citizens, engaged to surrender, in case he received no relief in two daies. Hereupon he sends immediately to the Governour of *Philipsburg*, who dispatches the *Sieur de la Poquetiere* a Gentleman of *Touraine*, with 100 men, who guarded with other Succours, pass the Enemy, enter the Town, and without ever resting Sally immediately at another Gate on the opposite side, charging the Enemy in that quarter so courageously, that in fine they beat them off, and *Nail'd their Cannon, in such manner, that the Enemy finding

* *That is, to drive a Nail or Iron-pin into the Touch-hole, so that they become useless.*

finding no hopes of gaining the place, quitted the ſiege.

In *Catalonia*, the Mareſchal *de Gramont*, by order of the Prince of *Condé*, having purſued the *Spaniards* who beſieged *Conſtantine*, return'd and joyns with our Army the 12 of *October*; and the 21, Monſieur the Prince of *Condé*, having drawn together all our Troops, on advice that the *Spaniards* under the Conduct of the Marquiſs *d'Aietone* prepared to fight us, and with deſigne to engage them marches towards *Belpouche*, about three hours journey from *Lesbarges*, between *Lerida* and the Enemy; but perceiving them to retreat towards *Lerida*, he ſends the Marquiſs *de la Trouſſe* to intercept their way, and follows himſelf upon their Rear. The Enemy, who thought of nothing but a ſafe Retreat to *Lerida*, and now ſeeing themſelves encompaſt by the Mareſchal *de Gramont's* Forces, prepare for fight; and they had undoubtedly beat our party, had not Monſieur the Prince, ſeeing the hazard, advanced and ſtopt their

their ſucceſs: but by the favour of the Night, which came on apace, they repaſt the *Segre*, with the loſs of ſeven or eight hundred men, cut in pieces by our Forces. We loſt there the *Sieur de Lupes St. Remy* a Captain, *de Serre* a Cornet, and ſome Common Souldiers.

The 24th of *October*, *Tntavilla* Governour of *Terragona*, preſenting himſelf again before *Conſtantin*, was again beaten off by the Troops of Monſieur the Prince of *Condé*, and the diligence of the *Sieur de la Baume* Governour of the place.

This year 1647. concludes with the Duke of *Guiſe's* entry into *Naples*, the *Neapolitans* (who of a long time had been oppreſt with the Spaniſh Yoak) having invited him, and put themſelves under his protection, during his abode at *Rome*. Embarquing then the third of *November*, attended onely with his *Aumoſnier* and the Gentleman of his Chamber, he arrived happily at *Naples* the fifth, and was there received with

incredible joy of the Inhabitants, who had made a ſhift to defend themſelves to that preſent againſt the Spaniſh Domination, notwithſtanding their many Conſpiracies; and had alſo expel'd all thoſe whom they ſuſpected of the Spaniſh Faction. Here the Machinations of the other party were ſo great and dangerous, that the Duke run many hazards.

From the year 1280, in which happened the Maſſacre of the French in *Sicily*, under *Charles* of *Anjou* firſt of that Name, and Brother of St. *Lewis*, to the time of *René d'Anjou*, *Naples* had been the conſtant Field of Battle in all the Conteſts between the Houſes of *Anjou* and *Aragon*, as is obſerved in the courſe of the French Hiſtory, where we may ſee how *Charles* the 2d ſucceeded to his Father in that Kingdom, and after his death his ſon *Robert*. Afterwards about the year 1344, *Joan* the firſt of that Name, Daughter of *Charles*, a Son of the ſaid *Robert*, ſucceeded to the Crown of *Naples*. *Joan* ending

her life by a ſad and ſhameful death, *Ladiſlaus* ſon to *Charles* of *Durazzo* ſucceeded, about the year 1387. and remained in poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Naples* till his death. *Ladiſlaus* dying, *Joan* the 2d his Siſter ſucceeds, in the year 1417. who finding her ſelf continually moleſted by thoſe of the Houſe of *Aragon*, declares *René d'Anjou* her Heir and Succeſſor, about the year 1435. But whether it was that his own peaceful Inclinations, or the Inconſtancies of the *Neapolitan* humour ſtop'd his deſignes, is uncertain: this is apparent, he never did any thing effectually towards the Conqueſt of that Kingdom, to which his Birth-right did call him. This gave opportunity to *Ferdinand* ſon of *Alphonſo* to ſeize the Scepter, notwithſtanding *John* Duke of *Calabria* ſon of *René* attempted (though in vain) to recover the right of his Grandfathers: But *Charles* the 8th, King of *France*, undertook this Enterprize with ſuch a courage, that all *Italy* lay open to his Arms; and having firſt

made his entry into *Rome*, he was received at *Naples* with extraordinary magnificence, in the year 1494. *Charles* after this retiring into *France*, and *Lewis* the 12th extending his Conquests to *Milain*, *Francis* the first desiring to extend them still further, at such time as he Besieged *Pavie*, divided his Army, and sent half for *Naples*; but his being taken Prisoner on the 24th of *February*, in the year 1525, put a period to those designes. From that time to the present, *Naples* ever remained under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*. And this last Change being so notorious, we have made this short recapitulation of the several vicissitudes of that Kingdom.

From the time of *Francis* the first, to *Lewis* 13th, and *Lewis* 14th, so happily raigning at present, the power of *Spain* was arrived to that point, that in fine it seemed all *Europe* should speak no other Language than *Spanish*: but God, whose Dominion extends over all Monarchies, hath in a few years dimi-

niſh'd the ſwelling extent of this, which now of late begins, by little and little, to fall within its ancient limits.

But to return to the Duke of *Guiſe*, after this little digreſſion, and obſerve ſome of the principal actions which at that time he performed in thoſe parts; we muſt know then in ſhort: This Prince, on his arrival perceiving how much the people were oppreſs'd by the Spaniſh Dominion, in the firſt place diſpatches ſeveral Couriers to all thoſe Towns which he conceived moſt material to contribute to the overthrow of their Authority; and after he had duly diſpoſed of all things, by his rare Conduct, he viſits the ſaid places ſeverally, and takes an exact view of all their Ammunitions: after this, he raiſes 26000 men, which he diſtributes into three Bodies. And at the ſame time, *Salerne* falls off to the Republick.

Hereupon *Dom John* of *Auſtria*, and the Duke of *Turſi*, arrive in *Naples* with a Counter Force, to ſtop the peoples Mutinies; but they having joyn'd

Policy and Addreſs to the Arms they had levied, the *Spaniards* could not poſſibly prevent their Choice of our Prince for Duke of the Republick, and Generaliſſimo of all their Forces. But ſince events of War are ſo uncertain, and what ſeems moſt aſſured often wants ſucceſs; Fortune was ſo indulgent to the *Spaniards*, that our Duke was taken Priſoner by *Tutavilla* at the Paſs of a little River; and this was the utter ruine of the *Neapolitans* deſignes.

## *Anno* 1648.

Let us now return to *France*. The King, and Queen Regent his Mother, having been at *Chartres* to pay their Vows to our Lady, return to *Paris* the 27th of *March* 1648.

In *April*, the Generals of our Armies prepare for a new Campagne, expecting the uſual Progreſs, in adding to their former Conqueſts. Accordingly, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, his Majeſty obtained

obtained a ſignal Victory before *Lens*; where the Prince of *Condé* Commanding in chief, took Priſoner the General *Bek*, who died ſoon after of his Wounds. This had filled all *France* with joy, had not an unexpected accident diſturbed the Feaſt. On the 26th *Te Deum* was ſung in the Cathedral of *Noſtre Dame* at *Paris*; and on the ſame day, the Sieurs *de Brouſſel*, and *de Blancmeſnil* were Arreſted; which cauſed a great diſorder through all the City, till by the Queens bounty in reſtoring their Liberty, it was appeaſed.

In the moneth of *January*, the ſame year, the Rebels of *England* had the horrid Impudence to Condemn their King to the Scaffold: After that, forbid the having any other King for the future, and changed the Government to a Republick. *Fairfax* was declared General of their Forces, and *Cromwel* his Lieutenant; who ſoon after, on the acquittal of the former, took to himſelf the whole Authority: He made himſelf Maſter of *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and

*England*, he made and unmade the Parliament at his pleaſure; and in fine, under the name of Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, he moſt Sacrilegiouſly uſurp'd the Command of a King.

This year ended with the Peace between *France*, the Emperour, and *Swede*, concluded at *Oſnabruc*.

## *Anno* 1649.

In the year 1649, the King, Queen, and Princes leave *Paris*, in the night between the fifth and ſixth of *January*, and retire to St. *Germains*. The *Pariſians* believing they intend to revenge their inſolencies committed in the action aforeſaid, take Arms, and riſe in Troops by order of the Prince of *Conty*. Hereupon the King ſeizes St. *Denis*, *Meudon*, *Corbeil*, and *Lagny*. This had no doubt occaſioned a publick Ruine, had not the Court of Parliament deputed ſeveral of their Members to his Majeſtie, and obtained a general Amneſtie,

neſtie, which once more reſtored *France* to her former quiet.

## *Anno* 1650.

In *January* 1650, the Princes of *Condé*, *Conty*, and Duke of *Longueville* were Impriſoned in the *Château de Vincennes*; from thence removed firſt to *Marcouſſy*, and then to *Havre de Grace*, and reſtored to Liberty the 6th of *February* 1651. The Princeſs of *Condé* retired to *Bourdeaux* with the Duke of *Enguien* her Son, where were alſo the Dukes of *Boüillon*, *Roche-Foucaut*, and *de Turenne*.

In this year the Enemy recovered *Piombino*, and *Portolongone*, *le Catelet*, *la Capelle*, and *Vervins*, as alſo *Mouſon*, and *Rethel*, which notwithſtanding they kept not long.

## *Anno* 1651.

Nor was the year 1651 more fortunate to us, ſeeing we loſt then *Furnes*, and *Bergue* in *Flanders*. And

And now the Prince of *Condé* retires into his Government of *Guienne*, neglecting to be present at the King's Majority, which was magnificently celebrated the 7th of *September*. Presently after, his Majesty takes a Journey towards *Bourges*, to stop the ill intentions of the Princes; which place, upon his approach, they quitted with their Forces.

The King stops not in his designes, but marches on towards *Poitou*, takes *St. Amand*, sends the *Comte de Harcour* to attaque *Rochelle*, which the *Comte d'Ognon* held at the Prince's devotion, and compels him to submit to obedience.

## *Anno* 1652.

In the mean time the Parliament at *Paris* declares the Cardinal *Mazarin* guilty of High Treason; who retires for a while: but not at all to remit ought of his care or occasion to serve his Majesty, he raises several Troops,

and

and presents them to the King at *Poitiers* the 25th of *January* 1652, without having encountered any obstacle. After this, *Angers* is Besieged by the Duke of *Rohan*, and compel'd to submit to the King's obedience, together with *le Pont de Cé*. And now the King intending to justifie his Minister, sends a Declaration to the Parliament at *Paris*, commanding that all the proceedings against the Cardinal *Mazarin* be forthwith brought over to him.

The King Besieges *Estampes*, in which place the Army of the Princes was shut up; but the Issue being not very advantageous to the Royal Army, he was forced to draw off, and invest *Paris*. Here happened many Attaques on both sides after the arrival of the *Lorainers*; though these last shun'd the Encounter as much as possible, in such sort, that they came not hand to hand till such time as they met in the *Fauxbourg St. Anthoine*; at which Encounter it is believed there died more than 1000 men on both sides. The Fight endured

red from ſeven in the Morning till three in the Afternoon. The Prince of *Condé* did all that could be expected from a valiant Captain; nevertheleſs, had not *Mademoiſelle* cauſed the City-Gate to be opened, and the Cannon to be diſcharged from the *Baſtille*, the Army of the Princes had been utterly defeated.

Two days after this, the diſorder was ſo great in *Paris*, that all people were forced to wear Straw about 'em, as a mark of averſion to the Cardinal *Mazarin*: After this, they ſet fire to the outward Gates of the *Hoſtel de Ville*, where 300 of the moſt noted Citizens being Aſſembled, to conſult of ſome means whereby to unite the City with the Parliament, the Mutineers, in order to deſtroy them all, firſt Maſſacre the Sieurs *le Gras* Maſter of Requeſts, *de Janvry* Counſellor in the Parliament, *Myron* Maſter of the Accounts, and ſeveral others, as they came out from the Aſſembly. The *Sieur Doujat* Counſellor of the Great Chamber, and ſeveral other

other persons of Condition, had run the same fortune, had they not used Disguizes, and by the favour of the night past unknown during this disturbance. Two of the Factions were Condemned by the Sentence of the Parliament to be Hanged, and were accordingly Executed in the Court of the Palace. The Sedition grew to that extremity, that even the Priests, and Religious, Women and Children, were forced to wear Straw, and thereby secure themselves from outrages: nay, the very *Nuns*, who to shun the dangers of the Campagne sought refuge in this City, if at any time they were seen in the Streets, or Churches, found themselves obliged to appear with this ridiculous Badge. The Duke of *Nemours* about this time challenged the Duke of *Beaufort*; they met with Sword and Pistol: The Duke of *Nemours* fires, but without further execution than onely to singe the Duke of *Beaufort*'s Periwig; but he in return fail'd not to kill his Enemy.

And

And now the people of *Paris* being pretty well tired with the effects of War, begin to diſguſt the rule of the Princes, and upon this occaſion depute ſeveral of their Burgeſſes to *Pontoiſe*, where the King then was, to ſupplicate his Majeſty to honour his good Town of *Paris* with his return. This occaſioned the retreat of the Duke of *Orleans*, and flight of the Prince of *Condé* with his Troops. Not long after, the King returns to the City, followed by the Mareſchal *de l'Hoſpital* Governour of the place, the *Prevoſt des Merchands*, and the *Eſchevins*, who had been all conſtrained to abſent; and was there received with all the ſubmiſſions and bleſſings which the people could poſſibly invent.

After this, the King went to the Parliament, which he re-unites with that part which he had lately eſtabliſh'd at *Pontoiſe*. And then and there alſo he publiſhes his Amneſtie, in favour of all thoſe who had riſen, provided that by their returning to duty they made them-

themſelves capable of ſuch a Grace. But the Prince of *Condé* being retired into the Catholick King's Dominions, appeared in the head of an Army before *Rhetel*, of which ſoon after he got poſſeſſion, as alſo of *Chaſteau-Porcien*, *Sainte-Menehou*, and *Bar*.

During the troubles at *Paris*, the *Spaniards* knowing the Mareſchal *de Grancey* to be abſent from *Graveline*, lay ſiege to that place, and take it before it could poſſibly be ſuccoured on our part.

Thoſe of *Guienne* finding themſelves in ſuch diſorder by reaſon of the Princes party, invite the King's Army to come among them, commanded by the Count *de Harcourt*, who retakes *Barbeſieux*, *Pondeſat*, and *la Reole*; though the Baron of *Vatteville* was come into the River of *Bourdeaux* to aſſiſt the Princes, on the part of the Catholick King; who ſerving himſelf of the preſent troubles, ſent *Don John* of *Auſtria* to Beſiege *Barcelona*, of which with much eaſe he became Maſter. However,

the

the loſs was in ſome ſort repaired by the reduction of *Mont-rond*; of which place, the Mareſchal *de Palluau*, who Commanded at the Siege, had order to caſt down the Fortifications.

Towards the end of this Campagne, the meaſure of our diſgraces was arrived to that fulneſs, as to looſe alſo *Dunkirk*, and *Caſal*; the firſt to the *Spaniards*, the other to the Duke of *Mantua*.

The Cardinal *de Rets*, Coadjutor of *Paris*, having been arreſted in the *Louvre* by the Sieur *de Villequier*, was conducted to the *Bois de Vincennes*, where having been detained for a conſiderable time, was from thence conveyed by the Mareſchal *de la Meleraye* to the Caſtle of *Nantes*, from which in the open day he eſcaped, firſt to *Belle*-Iſle, and then to *Rome*.

The Marquiſs of *Vieville*, Super-Intendant of the Finances, being deceaſed, the Sieur *de Servient*, and the Sieur *Fouquet* Attorney-General, were joyntly put into the Office.

Alſo

Also the Cardinal *Antonio Barberin* had the Office of Grand Aumoſnier of *France*, confer'd the 8th of *April*, late void by the death of the Cardinal of *Lyons*.

## *Anno* 1653.

The year 1653. began ſucceſsfully in *Bourgogne*; *Bellegarde* is beſieged by the Duke of *Eſpernon* Governour of that Province, and in ſpite of the Marquiſs of *Bouteville's* reſiſtance who Commanded the place for the Prince of *Condé*, he forced a ſubmiſſion to the Arms of his Majeſty. *Rhetel*, *Mouzon*, and St. *Menehou*, not long after followed the ſame fortune. But the taking of *Rocroy* by the Prince, abated a little the publick joy for theſe advantages.

This Succeſs was followed by the reduction of *Bourdeaux*, and all the other Towns of *Guyenne* who had taken Arms in the Rebellion. As alſo by the accommodement of the Prince

of *Conty*, and the Dutcheſs of *Longue-ville*, who came in to the Amneſtie; but the Princeſs of *Condé* refuſing to uſe that favour, put her ſelf directly on the way to *Flanders* with her ſon the Duke of *Enguien*.

## *Anno* 1654.

On the 19th of *January* 1654, the King being ſeated in his Court of Parliament, at which were preſent a ſufficient number of Peers, Proceſs was commenced againſt *Lewis de Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*; which ended the 27th of *March*. About the end of *May*, his Majeſty took his Journey towards *Rheims*, to be there Crowned and Anointed: he arrived the third of *June*; and being received by the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants with extraordinary teſtimonials of love, he was conducted to the Cathedral of *Naſtre-Dame*, where the Biſhop of *Soiſſons* attended him, with the Quire and Canons of the Church. The 7th following, was performed

formed that admirable Ceremony of his Anointing and Coronation by the ſaid Biſhop, who in that Office repreſented the Arch-Biſhop of *Rheims*. At the ſame time, the Town of *Stenay* was Beſieged, and forced to ſurrender to the King's obedience; though the Prince of *Condé* did his utmoſt to relieve it: But the Prince acknowledging the loſs unavoidable, immediately march'd the whole Force of the Spaniſh Army towards *Arras*, to which he lays ſiege with 30000 men, and all this before our Generals could poſſibly put into the place any Succours conſiderable: Here he made a Circumvallation that ſeemed to defie all the force of the World: notwithſtanding, the Lines that compaſſed it, how dreadful ſoever, were ſo vigorouſly attaqued by our Army, ſent to endeavour the relief, that the Enemies were conſtrained to abandon their deſignes, ſufficient to intimidate any Nation but the French. We gained by this flight of theirs (which happened on *St. Lewis*'s day) ſixty

pieces of Cannon, and all the Baggage of the Beſiegers: 'Tis alſo poſſible they had all found their Graves on the place, had not the Prince (the Arch-Duke and other Chiefs having left him) beſtir'd himſelf more than ordinary to aſſwage the precipitate violence of the retreat.

The Mareſchal *de la Ferte-Seneterre*, deſirous to end the Campagne as gloriouſly as it was begun and continued this year, led the Body which he commanded before *Clermont*, which he Beſieges and takes. In the mean time our other Chiefs obſerve the broken condition of the Spaniſh Army, which all the Winter did nothing but onely threaten *Queſnoy*; which place was ſo well furniſh'd by the Marquiſs *de Chaſtelnau*, aſſiſted by the Marquiſs *de Monpoüillon*, and the *Chevalier de Maupeou*, that ſhe found her ſelf in no condition to fear her Enemies.

*Anno*

## *Anno* 1655.

The beginning of the year 1655, was remarkable for the deceaſe of Pope *Innocent* 10th, happening on the 7th of *January*: after whoſe death the Cardinals entering the Conclave the 17th of the ſame moneth, and there continuing till the 7th of *April*, where all the Embaſſadors were alſo preſent to perform their Complements; they elected to the Holy Seat Cardinal *Chiſi*, a Gentleman of *Sienna*, as the moſt worthy in the Sacred Colledge: he had been in all the conſiderable Offices belonging to the Chair of *Rome*, and being now in the ſupreameſt, took the name of *Alexander* 7th. His inclination to Peace gave hopes that he would procure it to *Chriſtendom*, provided he found the *Spaniard* as much diſpoſed to it as *France*; which hopes we have at length ſeen happily effected.

About this time the Duke of *Guiſe* arrived from *Naples*. And the Court

thought convenient to ſend into *Portugal*, to purchaſe there a certain number of Ships for the King's ſervice.

In *May* 1655, Monſieur the Prince of *Conty*, Lieutenant-Generaliſſimo, and Vice-roy for his Majeſty in *Catalonia*, took by Aſſault *Cap-de-Tiers*; and in *July*, continuing the courſe of his Victories, he took *Chaſtillon* and *Saulſone*. No leſs glorious ſucceſs had our Arms in *Flanders* than in *Catalonia*, by the taking of *Landrecy*, in the face of 35000 men, which being all their force, our Enemies had united, if poſſible, to ſecure this important place, but the event rendered their endeavours to no purpoſe.

Following the courſe of our ſucceſsful projects, in *Auguſt*, the ſame year, we took *Condé*, and *St. Guillain*; the King commanding there in perſon, and having for his Lieutenant-Generals *de Turenne*, and *la Ferté-Seneterre*.

In *November* following, Peace was concluded and proclaimed between *France* and *England*; the Treaty was made

made at *Westminster*, Monsieur *de Bourdeaux* being Embassador from his Majesty to the said Republick.

During this year, the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Modena* arrived in *France*, to perform to his Majesty their several Homages. Then arrived also his Enemy Cardinal *Antonio Barberin* Nephew to the late Pope *Urban* the 8th, named by his Majesty for his Grand *Aumosnier* in place of the deceased Cardinal of *Lyons*.

## *Anno* 1656.

On the third of *January*, being the Feast of *St. Genevieve*, 1656, *Messire Matthew Molé*, *Gardes Sceaux* of *France*, deceased about seven in the Morning, after three daies sickness, in the 72 year of his age; during which time he had past most of the chief Offices belonging to his robe; namely, that of the President of Requests of the Palace; Attorney-General in the Parliament, which place he exercised neer 27 years; first Presi-

dent in the ſaid Aſſembly neer thirteen years, and laſtly *Gard de Sceaux*; and all theſe with a marvelous integrity and fidelity to the King's ſervice. The next day the Chancelier of *France* coming to attend the King according to the orders ſent him by the Sieur *Mancini*, his Majeſty by the advice of his Eminency, gave him the Seals in the Queens preſence, with all poſſible demonſtrations of the juſt eſteem which he had for this ſo eminent and ſage Head of the French Juſtice.

In the ſame year, the King having laid ſiege to *Valenciennes*, where the Mareſchal *de Turenne* commanded in the quality of Lieutenant-General; and having now reduced this important place, and the Spaniſh Forces to their very laſt effort; but not being able to prevent the ſuccours, he raiſed the ſiege. Though immediately after, his Majeſtie's Army in *Italy*, under the conduct of the Duke of *Modena*, took *Valence*; and at the ſame time his ſaid Majeſty forced *la Capelle* to ſubmiſſion,

in

in sight of the Enemy's Army, consisting of more than 30000 men.

On the 8th of *September*, the Princess *Christina*, late Queen of *Swedeland*, after she had abjured Heresie between the Pope's own hands at *Rome*, and resigned her Kingdom to her Cozin *Charles Gustavus*, Prince Palatine, arrived at *Paris*, where she was most magnificently received; after this, and that she had saluted the King at *Compiegne*, she returned to *Rome*.

This year ended happily with a Universal Jubile, which began the first *Sunday* of *Advent*, and ended the second of *January* 1657.

## *Anno* 1657.

This year begins with the loss of the Town of *St. Guillain*, which the Spaniards redovered from us, the Garrison retiring to *Guise* after an honourable Capitulation.

The season now approaching to draw into the Campagne, Monsieur the

the Mareſchal *de Turenne* took the way of *Flanders*, there to command our Forces: The King followed not long after, making his Family immediately ſet forwards for *Compeigne*.

Monſieur *le Mareſchal de la Ferté* having alſo directed his march towards *Luxemburg* with a conſiderable Army, Monſieur the Mareſchal *de Turenne* aſſiſting him at a diſtance with his Troops, he inveſts *Montmedy* the 11th of *June*, and wrought at the Lines with ſuch a reſolution, that in ſpight of all reſiſtance from the Beſieged, they were compleated the 15th following. In regard this place was of ſuch importance to the Catholick King, the Spaniſh Commanders did their utmoſt to relieve it; but with no ſucceſs, and therefore they think of ſome other way. Having then intelligence that the Garriſon of *Calais* had been of late much weakened by the abſence of 300 men, drawn off from thence to re-inforce that at *Ardres*, they reſolve to attaque it at unawares; but it reſiſted with

with ſo much glory, that the Aſſailants, not able to effect their deſignes, retired with ſhame.

The *Spaniards* unable to relieve *Montmedy*, the Inhabitants were forced to capitulate, the 6th of *Auguſt*. The Garriſon, conſiſting of 300 Muſqueteers and 100 Horſe, left the place, and were conducted within ſight of the Walls of *Arlon*. The King entred, and viewed the Walls round, on Horſeback. He made the Baron *de St. Pé* Governour, to whoſe place not long after ſucceeded the Marquiſs *de Vandy*, one of his Majeſtie's Generals, and Camp-Maſter to the Carabines.

The Conqueſt of *Montmedy*, was followed by that of *St. Venant*; from which place the Spaniards deſiring to divert our Arms, made a ſhew to attaque *Ardres*; where notwithſtanding they were forced ſhamefully to raiſe their ſiege, with the loſs of the entire Regiment of *Perſan*, who were all cut to pieces. The reſt of this Campagne paſt in petty Skirmiſhes; in particular,

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the Garriſon of *Rocroy* was ſoundly beaten in ſeeking to raiſe a Contribution among the neighbour Villages.

*Dom John* of *Auſtria*, the Prince of *Condé*, and ſeveral Troops with them, having put themſelves into *Dunkirk* on ſome deſigne, the Mareſchal *de Turenne* on his part prepares to attaque *Mardike*; which he did ſo effectually, that it was ſoon after ſurrendered to the diſcretion of our Commanders, the Enemy having deferred to capitulate, till it was too late.

We were no leſs happy in *Italy*. The Caſtle of *Monteri* ſurrendered to the force of our Arms; ſo alſo did the Caſtle of *Non*, which was taken before the very face of the *Comte de Fuenſaldaigne*, by the Prince of *Conty*. After this, we inveſt *Alexandria*; but the ſiege there was no ſooner formed, but raiſed again, and that for the Conqueſt of *Montecalvo*, and the Caſtle of *Monts*, places which made us Maſters of *Monferrat*.

Nothing conſiderable paſt this year

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in *Catalonia*, where at that time the Duke of *Candale* commanded, but died in his return at *Lyons*.

The Magazine of Powder in the Town-houſe at *Bourdeaux* took fire, by ſome accident, which reduced that poor Town into a deplorable condition. This misfortune happened on the third of *December*.

*Innocent* the 10th deceaſing, (as aforeſaid) *Alexander* the 7th ſucceeded in the Papacy, who deſiring above all things to ſee the two greateſt Kings of *Europe* united in a Peace, propoſed it firſt to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and endeavoured to incline him: but he received for anſwer, that the onely obſtruction lay on the part of his Enemies, and that he was always moſt willing.

## *Anno* 1658.

This ſo generous Declaration thus happily opening the way, gave no ſmall hopes for the effecting ſo great a good: but

but first his Majesty found himself obliged to force the *Spaniards* to reason, by a further pursuit of his Victories, beginning with the siege of *Dunkirk*; which soon after being taken, he put it into the hands of *Milord Lockhart* the English Embassador, conditionally that he should permit no violence to the Religion of the Inhabitants.

The taking of this place, though of chief concern, 'twas too small a Conquest for our Invincible Monarch. The Battle of *Dunes*, which we gained intirely, with the addition of *Bergues*, *St. Winox*, *Furnes*, and *Dixmude*, followed this gallant Enterprize. The *Spaniards* were seized with terrour at the sight of so many Conquests; and the consternation was so great among them, that at the very name of the *French* they took their heels before *Newport*, with the loss of 800 Horse and 3000 Cows, which our party took without any resistance.

Amidst so many Lawrels, our invincible Monarch was assaulted by a violent

lent Feaver, which in a little time reduced him to much extremity; but God, who is always vigilant for the conſervation of Kingdoms, reſtored this young *Mars* to his people, beyond all their hopes. His health being thus recovered, his Majeſty leaves *Calais*, to return to *Paris*, where all the Soveraign Courts, and the Burgeſſes, went out to meet him, teſtifying with how great joy they had received the happy news of his recovery, of which they had been almoſt deſperate.

In the mean time, the Mareſchals *de Turenne*, and *la Ferté*, to whoſe care his Majeſty had left his Army, to continue the glorious progreſs of their ſucceſsful undertakings; Having then firſt taken *Moncaſſel*, they inveſt *Gravelines* under the conduct of Monſieur the Mareſchal *de Bellefons*; which place, after a ſtout defence by the Beſieged, who fought in deſpair, was reduced to a Capitulation, as when taken from us, at ſuch time as the *Spaniards* made uſe of our Civil Wars. The *Chevalier de*

*Haute-*

*Hautefeville* Captain of the Regiment of Guards, entred the 31 day of the ſiege with three Companies of the ſaid Regiment; and the *Sieur Davignan* was, the next day, left Governour till further order.

The *Spaniards* foreſeeing they were about to loſe all that they had in theſe parts, did their utmoſt endeavours to ſecure what they could poſſibly: but the diſcreet vigilancy of Monſieur the Mareſchal *de Turenne* did always fruſtrate their deſignes. They were not able to ſuccour *Oudenarde*, which ſurrendered immediately to the *French* valour: they were glad to take covert in *Armentiers*, and *Tournay*, for fear of being engaged to Battle; where without doubt they would have been beaten, ſince in all our Encounters, Fortune had ſeemed to forſake them, and to confer her Victories on us.

The King deſigning to viſit *Lyons*, arrives at *Dijon*, where receiving ſome diſcontents from his Parliament, he interdicts them immediately, and purſues

his

his Journey to *Lyons*, at which place he was received with incredible joy from all people: And here it was that he received the complements of *Madame Royale*, who came to visit him with the Princesses her Daughters. Also his Royal Highness of *Savoy* presented himself with a very considerable Retinue, extraordinary well furnish'd. Two days after, his said Highness parted again for *Turin*, but with a most entire satisfaction at the sight of our excellent Prince. The Deputies of the Estates of *Languedoc*, and those of *Provence*, had Audience; but the Embassador of *Savoy* had a particular one, as also the Envoy of the Duke of *Mantua*.

Since, in the beginning of the year, all things did seem to concur to render the Lawrels of our young *Mars* more resplendant, all people began now to talk of Peace. To that purpose, a Cessation from acts of Hostility was publish'd on both sides, to the end they might have the more liberty to treat

of the future tranquillity: and this daughter of Heaven, which God alone gives to his people, after he has Chastized 'em, was equally desired by both parties. Monsieur *de Lyonne*, then, is sent into *Spain*, and the Sieur *Pimentel* arrived at *Lyons*, during the King's abode there: this appeared a good and hopeful beginning, since both Nations began of themselves to re-assume their former Traffique, so long discontinued.

## *Anno* 1659.

Hereupon the Cardinal *Mazarin*, accompanied by the Duke of *Crequy*, the Mareschals *de Villeroy*, *de Clerembaud*, the Grand Master of the Artillery, the Sieur *de Lyonne*, and a great number of other Lords, takes the way of the Frontier, where *Dom Lewis d'Haro* chief Minister of *Spain* would meet him of *France*, to confer together for the perfecting so great a Work.

The Truce was already prolong'd to further

further order; but before they begin the Conference, it was agreed that Monſieur *de Lyonne* ſhould have Commiſſion to meet and complement the Miniſter of *Spain*, and *Dom Antonio Pimentel* to perform the like civilities to him of *France*.

Monſieur *de Lyonne* had order to propoſe to the *Spaniards* a Marriage between their *Infanta* and the King of *France*; and in regard their chief fear was, that in default of Male-Children to ſucceed to that Crown, that Kingdom might fall to the King of *France*, their Queens being now with Childe cauſed that apprehenſion to vaniſh, and rendered them the more attentive to this Alliance. Notwithſtanding proceedings were for a time broken, by reaſon of a difficulty preſented on the behalf of the Prince of *Condé*, whom the King of *Spain* would have compriſed in the Treaty. Cardinal *Mazarin* therefore writ to the Pope, to perſwade that King to wave the Prince's Intereſt, and not for that to defer ſo precious

a benefit to both Nations. The *Spaniards*, during this year, were in as bad a condition with the *Portugals*, and that made them the more eaſily incline to wave this Article. The Alliance which about this time *France* had contracted with *England*, and the interview of Madam *Royale* and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, had given them ſufficient cauſe of jealouſie: They went, therefore, ſeriouſly to work to effect the Treaty; and during the Winter, the King being returned to *Paris*, *Pimentel* follows him thither, and renews the Propoſitions of Peace and Marriage; to which Cardinal *Mazarin* and D. *Lewis d'Haro* conferred the finiſhing hand. Theſe two great Miniſters being arrived in the Ile of *Pheſants*, upon the River *Bidaſſoa*, with a moſt magnificent Traine, after many notable Interviews and Conferences from the one part and the other, at laſt ſigne the Treaty of Peace, and Contract of Marriage between the *Infanta* of *Spain* and the King of *France*. Notwithſtanding the

Publication was not made immediately, that being reserved to render the ensuing year more August and famous: the present, concluding with all dispositions requisite to our fullest hopes of an eternal happiness, and lasting Tranquillity to both Kingdoms, which not a year ago none durst to promise or expect.

The Peace then being proclaimed, his Holiness, and all the Potentates and Soveraigns of *Europe*, expres'd their publick joys and satisfaction, in those many *feux de joye* which they commanded their people to make through all their Dominions.

*Anno* 1660.

The Peace was Register'd in Parliament the 12th of *February*, the Chancelier being present, and with universal applause and acclamations.

In *England*, Genetal *Monke* was so happy this year, as to contribute very much to the Restauration of his Ma-

jesty *Charles* the second, the lawful and undoubted Heir and Successor to that Crown.

To put a compleat end to a War, which had lasted 25 Campagnes, the King resolves on a Progress, thereby also to compose for ever the Factions in *Provence*, and reduce to reason certain Pirates of *Marseilles*, who becoming petty-Tyrants, did much oppress that important City. The Duke of *Mercœur* entred the place, Sword in Hand, at the head of the King's Light-horse. The prudence and moderation of this Prince secured the Town from Pillage; and he observed so much order and circumspection in this affair, that he soon reduced the place to great obedience. After this, the King himself was received there with Volleys of Cannon, and the joyful cries of *Vive le Roy*.

During this Journey, he caused to be demolished the Citadel of *Orange*, which heretofore had been the cause of much mischief to the Catholicks of the three neighbouring Provinces, and

was

was ſtill ſuſpected; and withal, charged the Prince of *Orenge*, that hereafter he keep a more ſtrong and able Garriſon.

To ſecure the *Marſellois* from all fears of their paſt miſeries, the King cauſed to be traced out the Platform of a Citadel, and this for the future to contain the Nobleſs and Citizens in their duty. His Majeſty being at *Aix*, with much joy and tenderneſs received the Prince of *Condé* at his return from the *Low-Countries*.

Their Majeſties continuing their Progreſs through *Langnedoc*, were received moſt magnificently at *Thoulouſe*, and then at *Bourdeaux*, paſſing from thence to *Bayonne*, and ſo to *St. John Luz*, they arrived in the Iſle of *Pheaſants*, where was appointed the Interview of the two Kings, and the glorious reception of *Maria-Thereſa d'Auſtria*, Inheretrix preſumptive to the Eſtates of his Catholick Majeſty. The Pomp and Conſummation of theſe ſo great and ſplendid Nuptials, was very advantageous to the two Crowns. The

Ceremonies performed, their Majeſties take the Road of *Paris*, and arrive happily at the *Bois de Vincennes*, where for ſome daies they reſt, till the Queens moſt magnifique entry at *Paris*, the 26th of *Auguſt*.

And now happens that horrid Earthquake, at the *Pyrenean*-Hills, which ſwallowing the hot Bathes there, and ſeveral other places, cauſed extraordinary terrour to the Inhabitants of all that *Voiſinage*.

The deceaſe of the Duke of *Orleans* at *Blois*, the 2d of *February*, did much abate our publick Joy and Triumphs, their Majeſties and all the Court being ſenſible of ſo great a loſs.

## *Anno* 1661.

To put the Treaty of Peace in Execution, and to determine the limits of our King's Conqueſts, the Sieurs *Courtin* Maſter of Requeſts, *Talon* Intendant of *Artois*, and *Parmentier* Subſtitute to the Attorney-General, were commiſ-

commissioned to treat with the Commissioners of *Spain*, *Vilteingh*, *Colins*, and *Anglanzey*: They had laboured much in these particulars a long while, first at *St. Omers*, then at *Arras*, and lastly they concluded happily at *Metz*, where they limited the Extents of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, and *Luxembourg*; and having worthily acquitted themselves in their Employ, parted the 25th of *November* 1662.

The Cardinal *Mazarin* did not long enjoy that Peace which he had procured to all *France*, having been almost ever since indispos'd. The Fire which in the beginning of *February* happened at the *Louvre*, and consumed the Gallery of Pictures that look'd into the Garden, obliged his Eminence to forsake his Bed, and retire to his own Palace, where his disease continuing, he was advised to change the Air; which he did to *Vincennes*; but all this was not of force to prevent his death on the 9 of *March* following, to the great regret of the King, and all his Creatures.

But

But the following Marriages of the Duke of *Orleans* with the Princeſs of *England*, and the Prince of *Florence* with *Mademoiſelle d'Orleans*, cauſed the loſs of this great Miniſter to be almoſt forgotten.

The Sieur *Fouquet*, too intent on the encreaſe of his own Fortune, was arreſted at *Nants* the 5th of *September*, and conveyed to *Vincennes*, and from thence to the *Baſtille*. He was the firſt cauſe of the erection of the Chamber of Juſtice, which has been ſo advantageous to thoſe people that deal in theſe affairs, by the detection of the waſting of the King's Revenues, which they have applied to their own private uſes, and to the great Purchaſes which they have made in the Kingdom.

The extraordinary profuſion in the Conduct of this Miniſter, obliged the King to take ſome pains in the reformation of his own Eſtate. We may ſay, that hereupon he effected two wonderous things, and by which he ſurprized the Polititians. The admirable or-

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der and Oeconomy which he eſtabliſh'd in his own houſe, and the Military Diſcipline in his Armies; in all which particulars he raiſed the Grandeur and Dignity of the Offices, and yet made as well the high as low Officers themſelves exactly ſubject to his own Authority and Power, who all remain at preſent in their perfect duty and dependance. The other thing is, his having made himſelf ſo abſolute a Maſter of all the Citadels and Fortreſſes of his Dominions, ſo that the Princes and Officers of the Crown, the Governours of Provinces, and of particular places, who heretofore made themſelves of too great value and conſideration, are now in a perfect obedience.

He ſuppreſſed the Office of Super-Intendant of the Finances, and certain *Officers in his Exchequer, and eſtabliſh'd a Council and Treaſury Royal, where nothing can be propoſed, nor one ſingle *Sol* paid out of his Coffers, unleſs it hath been there firſt reſolved and ordered. But

* *Officiers de l'Epargne.*

that

that which is moſt admirable, is, that his Majeſty does himſelf conſider and weigh all things, as well of great, as ſmall concern, whether far off or near, neceſſary or ſuperfluous. His Manufactures, and Buildings at the *Louvre*, *Tuilleries*, and other Houſes Royal, have found a place in that vaſt Spirit, amidſt the Citadels, and other important places of his Kingdom. War, and affairs of State, have not abſolutely baniſh'd from his minde Pleaſure and Magnificence: But having firſt heard the ſerious diſcourſes of the Mareſchal *de Turenne*, and the Sieur *Colbert*, he is pleaſed to confer with our Illuſtrious Artiſans, *le Brun*, *le Nore*, and all thoſe excellent Spirits who have the very genius and perfection of their ſeveral Arts.

It ſeems about this time, *Spain* was minded to try whether his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's new form of Government would be maintained with force and vigour. To this purpoſe, the Baron *de Batteville* paſt an affront on the

*Comte*

*Comte d'Estrade*, at the entry of the *Swede's* Embassador Extraordinary at *London*. And the *Spaniards* being the stronger, killed some *French* on the 10th of *October*. After this, perswading the King of *England* that their Master had always acknowledged him, and assisted against *Cromwel*, they endeavoured to draw him into the quarrel of his Catholick Majesty. Hereupon, our King complains at *Madrid*, and *Bruxelles*, and calls home his Commissioners, who were labouring with those of *Spain* about settling the Limits of *Flanders*. In fine, *France* came off with honour in this action; and the Marquis *de Fuentes*, Embassador extraordinary from *Spain*, made our King reparation, and assured him, that his Master had given order to all his Embassadors and Ministers, to abstain, and strive no more with those of *France* in all such Ceremonies and publick actions where they both happen to assist. This was performed in the presence of eight Embassadors and 22 Residents.

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The Nativities of the *Dauphin* of *France*, and Prince of *Spain*, the first and ninth of *November*, was a new Blessing to both Nations. Oh what disputes shall these Illustrious Competitors hereafter manage, to maintain the Grandeur and Glory of their Predecessors!

The King resolving a new promotion of Knights of both his Orders, a general Chapter was held at *Fontainbleau* about the end of *December*. Here, to the admiration of all men, the Duke of *Longueville* demanded precedency of him of *Vendôme*, *scilt.* the next place after the first Princes of the Blood; but in regard of those Declarations, which *Henry* the great granted for the Duke of *Vendôme* the 15th of *April* 1610, Registred in the Parliament of *Paris* the 30th of the same, the Duke of *Longueville*'s pretensions were utterly defeated. The Princes of *Vendôme* having by their Legitimated birth, and in respect of Marriage, priority above all other Princes, and a power to succeed

ceed to the Crown before the Dukes of *Longueville*; and all this is compriſed in the ſaid Declarations.

On the 30th of *December*, the Novices marching before the ancient Knights, the ſix Eccleſiaſticks were firſt received into the quality of Commandeurs of the Order: After them, the 66 Knights Laicks. The King began with the Princes of *Bourbon* and *Vendôme*; but his Majeſty not able to comprehend the pretenſions of the *Comte de Soiſſons*, and the Duke of *Guiſe*, they were not received, ſaying, he would have them two go together, and march with the Dukes of *Mercœur*, and *Beaufort*, who by right of Birth, and by the Declaration of *Henry* the Great, take place after the *Bourbons*, and ought to precede the Princes of *Courtenay*, and *Portugal*, when they are acknowledged and received into this Quality. This was adjudged authentickly, and with great and mature conſideration of the Caſe, and executed in the preſence of the moſt Great and Auguſt Aſſembly of the

Kingdom, and in the ſight of more than 100000 Witneſſes, all the people that were preſent at this ſo gallant action.

## *Anno* 1662.

The next day, being the firſt of *January*, the grand Ceremony was continued at the *Auguſtins*, the Knights wearing the Collers of the Orders; and the ſecond, being apparelled in Mourning-Robes, they aſſiſt at a ſolemn Service for the Knights deceaſed; at which was a moſt magnificent Repreſentation; a King at Arms placed at the Head, and four Heralds at the Corners.

And now it was that the *Portugals* had ſo well defended themſelves during this firſt Campagne, that the *Spaniards* were forced to begin a new War.

On the 19th of *January*, the Carnaval begun with a Balet conſiſting of nine entries, at the *Madame's*; in which, to render it the more excellent, was no omiſſion of coſt, or pleaſing objects. The grand Ball was danced the ſeventh

of

of *February*, where the Grandeur and glory of the Houſe of *France* was moſt lively repreſented, with the fifteen Alliances which ſhe had contracted in the Imperial Family.

The Treaty with the Duke of *Lorain*, in which he releaſed all his Eſtates to our King, under divers Conditions, reſerving, however, to himſelf the Poſſeſſion, was verified the 27th of *February*.

At this time the *Portugals* contracted a ſtrict Alliance with *England*, giving their *Infanta*, *Tangier*, and other advantageous Conditions to *Charles* the ſecond, for his defence and aſſiſtance againſt the King of *Spain*. The Succours which they drew from thence, & *France*, have eſtabliſh'd that Crown againſt all the efforts of his Catholick Majeſty.

On the 27th of *April*, Peace, and a Renovation of the Alliance betwixt *France* and *Holland*, was concluded and ſigned, after a Negotiation of eighteen Moneths.

It was on the 18th of *June* following,

that the famous Carrouſel, or Triumphant Combat on Horſeback began. It was compoſed of five Squadrons or Companies. That of the King, were all apparrelled in the ancient Roman habit: That of the Duke of *Orleans*, repreſented *Perſians*; the Prince of *Condé*, *Turks*; the Duke of *Enguien*, *Indians*; and the Duke of *Guiſe*, the *Savages*. The party of the Prince of *Condé* gain'd the Prize, and received a Diamond from the Queen-Mothers hand.

The attempt late made at *Rome*, the 20th of *Auguſt*, on the perſons of the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Crequy*, by the factions of the * *Corſes* and * *Sbirres*, againſt the Law of Nations, and the cruel and unjuſt perſecution rais'd againſt the *French*, cauſed the Duke *Ceſarini*, and the other Partiſans and friends of this Crown, to oblige the Embaſſador and his * Lady to quit the City, and retire into the Eſtates of *Tuſcany*, and ſo return into *France*.

* *The Pope's Guards.*

* *Serjeants.*

* *L'Ambaſſadrice, in the Original.*

*France.* The Church, and indeed all *Europe* found themſelves much ſcandalized at ſo foul an action, much blaming the Fauters and adherents of this capital Crime, which made ſo great a noiſe, and in the end was determined in a Treaty.

The Marquiſs *Mathei*, a chief Miniſter and Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majeſty, was expell'd from his ſervice, for having, unknown to him, and without his agreement, accepted the Office of Commander of his Holineſs's Arms.

The Emperour and our King were at this time reconciled, by the mediation of the Marquiſs *de la Fuente*; the *Comte Fuenſaldagne* having laboured in that affair four years without effect. And their Majeſties gave mutual teſtimonies of affection and ſincerity, by ſeveral Letters which this Embaſſador exchanged in the moneth of *September*.

Great joy appeared in *France* and *Spain*, at the birth of *Madame* at the *Louvre*, the eighteenth of *November*.

* *Ondoyée.* This Princeſs was * Chriſtened privately by the Cardinal *Antoine*, in preſence of the whole Court; and the 27th of *December*, the publick Ceremony of her Baptiſm was performed by his Eminence, ſhe being named *Anne-Elizabeth*, by the Queen-Mother, and the Monſieur. She deceaſed the 30th following, and her Body was conveyed to *St. Denis*.

About this time a Courier arrived to inform the King of the delivery of *Dunkirk*, the Fort of *Mardike*, and the greater and leſſer Fort of *Bergue*, and that his Troops were entred. Preſently upon this news, his Majeſty ſets out for the place, where he made his entry the ſecond of *December*, and returned again the ſixth, with the ſame diligence that at firſt he had taken the Voyage, accompanied with the Duke of *Enguien* and Duke of *Beaufort*; this laſt but lately landed from giving chaſe to the Pirates of *Barbary*.

This year was made happy in a concluſion of Marriage between the

Duke

Duke of *Savoy*, and Mademoiſelle *de Valois*.

The Ballet of the Arts, conſiſting of ſeven Entries, was danced the firſt time at *Madame's*, where was preſent the Prince, Eldeſt ſon to the King of *Denmarke*.

## *Anno* 1663.

The Duke of *Crequy*'s return into *France*, and the reduction of *Benevento* in the Eſtates Eccleſiaſtick, the 14th of *March*, into which place the Prince *de la Ricca* had retired, contrary to his word paſt to the Vice-roy of *Naples*, for having killed an Artiſan, and debauched away his Wife, had much alarmed the Court of *Rome*, who through a panique fear, had made ſeveral Levies, which again were disbanded as ſuddainly: Which occaſioned a certain Cardinal to ſay,* That they plaid at croſs purpoſes, having raiſed Arms, no-body knows againſt who, and laid

* *Qu'elle poſſedoit la Science des Contre-temps.*

'em down again, not conſidering where they have made Peace.

The Ceremony of the Nuptials of *Mademoiſelle de Valois*, and the *Comte de Soiſſons* Proxie to the Duke of *Savoy*, was performed at the *Louvre* the fourth of *March*, by the Cardinal *Antoine*: the ſeventh following, the Princeſs departed for *Savoy*.

About the eighth of *June*, *Dom John*, who had promiſed to himſelf the Conqueſt of *Portugal*, was beaten in a ſet Battle at *Evora*, by the *Comtes* of *Villaflora*, and *Schomberg*; recovering alſo at the ſame time, the ſaid Town, and all the other Conqueſts of that Prince during the laſt Campagne.

The *Ottomans* having formed a deſigne againſt the Empire, and being as yet in no very good condition to attaque it, propoſe an Accommodation. In the mean time, the *Premier-Vizier*, followed by 25000 Janizaries, 30000 *Spahys*, and 40000 men drawn out of *Aſia*, 15000 under the Baſſa of *Boſnia*, 14000 under him of *Siliſtria*, 8000 other

other Janizaries, and 12000 *Spahys* under their General *Ali-Baſſa*, 6000 under him of *Waradin*, 9000 under *Michel Abaffi*, 12000 of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, and 25000 who quartered neer the Grand Seignior's perſon at *Andrinople*, enters *Belgrade* the 18th of *June*, as a Conquerour; Beſieges and takes *Neuhaſel* the 27th of *October*; beſides that the vaſt body of ſuch an Army did ruine *Nevitrade*, *Novitrade*, and ſeveral other places.

This year his Majeſty renewed the deſires of the deceaſed King, and his own, for the recovery of the Commanderies of the Order. And ſurely the Eſtates ought to be reſtored, after ſo much care and concern, which theſe two great Monarchs have ſhewed for that moſt lawful and juſt Reſtitution.

*Marſal* was inveſted by the *Comte de Guiche*, the 17th of *October*: this Mareſchal had given order for the ſiege; but the King's arrival in eleven days, and the humble ſubmiſſion of Duke *Charles*, who reſtored the place to the

perfect obedience of his Majesty, fill'd the Court with joy; as also the Birth of a Prince of *Tuscany*, the ninth of *August*.

The Duke of *Beaufort* being returned into the *Mediterranean* Sea, continued his usual course in performing many brave actions, and taking considerable Prizes; all which the King expected from his valour and courage.

The Conversion of the Duke of *Meklebourg*, occasioned the King to confer on him his Orders of Knighthood, and to do him several other publick Honours, not usual to any but Soveraign Princes: He is descended of the Kings of the *Vandals*, and from the *Herules*.

The Embassadors from the *Cantons* of *Swisserland*, having been treated at *Vincennes* with a magnificence truly Royal, made their publick entry at *Paris* the ninth of *November*, with so great a splendor, that there was found more than 1000 Coaches in their Train. The eleventh following, they had Audience of the King, who took each of them by the

the hand, and remained * Covered during the Harangue of the first Embassador; to which his Majesty answered with much joy and tenderness. The Ceremony of the Renovation of the Alliance was performed at *Nostre-Dame*, where the Cardinal *Antoine* approaching the place in which his Majesty was then seated, and having placed the Book of the Gospels before him, the King put his hand thereon with the Embassadors, while the Sieur *d'Ormesson* read the Oath. After this, *Te Deum* was sung, and the Cannon discharged.

* Couvert, *but I suppose rather uncovered.*

The Deputies of *Avignon* arriving to assure the King of the Fidelity and Zeal of that place, were presented by the Sieur *de Lyonne*, and had Audience the 24th of *November*, in the Grand Cabinet.

Not long after this, the Duke of *Enguien* espoused the Princess Palatine *Anne* of *Bavaria*. Their Majesties were pleased to grace the Marriage-feast with their presence: The Bridegroom-

Duke

Duke dined at the Princeſs Palatine's his Mother-in-law, who regaled the Princes and Princeſſes with extream magnificence. At Supper, the King and Queens were entertained at a Table of ſixty Diſhes, and ſix diſtinct Services, all nobly furniſhed.

On the 14th of *December*, the King was pleaſed to declare in Parliament his pleaſure to beſtow the quality of Duke and Pair on fourteen perſons, whom he eſteemed moſt worthy of that Honour, as well by birth as merit; and theſe were, the Dukes of *Vernüil*, *d'Eſtrées*, *de Gramont*, *de la Méleraye*, *de Mazarin*, *Villeroy*, *Mortemar*, *Crequy*, *Saint-Aignan*, *Foix*, *Liancour*, *Tremes*, *Noailles*, and *Coaſlin*.

The Articles of Marriage between the Emperour and the ſecond *Infanta*, having been publiſh'd the 18th of the inſtant *December*, the Contract was ſigned by the Count *de Pelting*, Embaſſador for his Imperial Majeſty.

The 27th of *December*, deceaſed at *Turin Madame-Royale*, much lamented by

by her people, and the Court of *France*.

## *Anno* 1664.

With much diſpleaſure did *France* and *Italy* behold the death of the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, which happened on the 14th of *January*; and not long after, that of the Arch-Duke *Charles-Joſeph* the Emperour's Brother, to the no leſs ſorrow of *Germany* and *Spain*.

The firſt Repreſentation of the Ballet of *Loves Diſguize*, was performed the 13th of *February*, by a moſt delightſome conteſt between *Pallas* attended by the Virtues and Arts, and *Venus* by the Graces and Pleaſures: to accommodate the diſpute, *Mercury* directs them to the King, whoſe Arbitration they alſo deſire, and ſubmit to. Here the Scenes were ſo many and compleat, the fourteen Entries ſo ſplendid, the Habits ſo extream rich, the Speeches and Poetry ſo charming, the Dancers ſo graceful and exact, that in effect this grand Divertiſ-

Divertiſement became moſt admirable.

And now our Troops appearing on their march in *Modena*, and *Parma*, the Marquiſs *Mathei* findes himſelf obliged to viſit that Frontier, and renew his Orders to his reformed Officers of thoſe Forces which he had lately raiſed. This alſo gave occaſion to revive the Conferences at *Piſa*, between the Sieur *de Bourlemont* Plenipotentiary for the King, and the Sieur *Raſponi* on the part of his Holineſs, which at laſt were happily ended by the Treaty of Peace concluded the 12th of *February*, where his Majeſty, the Dukes of *Parma*, *Modena*, *Ceſarini*, and the other Partiſans and Friends of *France*, received all ſatisfaction: It contained, among other things, that the *Corſes* were declared incapable to ſerve for the future in *Rome*, and the Eſtates Eccleſiaſtick: And that a Pyramide ſhould be erected directly oppoſite to their *Corps-de-Garde*, with an Inſcription containing the Decree againſt 'em. This War firſt made

made known to the Court of *France* the perſons of the Cardinals *d'Eſte*, *Maldachini*, and *Imperiale*.

The third of *March*, the Duke of *Beaufort* parted from *Tonlon* with ſeven Veſſels, to give chace to the Pirates of *Barbary*, who he had always defeated, and made Prize of, in many Encounters.

The Peace of *Italy* obliged his Holineſs to aſſiſt the Emperour with 2000 Horſe and 6000 Foot: And it was ordered at *Ratisbone*, that they march with diligence, in regard the *Ottomans* were incredible for number.

The 7th of *May*, the King celebrates a great Feaſt at *Verſaille*, which laſted three days, under the Title of *the Pleaſures of the Inchanted Iſland*. It began with running at the Ring; and here the Marquiſs *de la Valliere* received the Prize. The ſecond day was repreſented a French Comedy, intermingled with Muſick, Poetry, and Entries of a Ballet: and the third a Ballet upon the Water, and artificial Fireworks.

The

The Cardinal *Chisi* during this Legation in *France*, made choice of the Sieur *Visconti*, Auditor of the *Rota*, for his *Datary*: the Sieur *Bucinocorsi*, Clerk of the Chamber, for his *Major-domo*: the Sieur *Roberti*, for his Secretary; and for his Protonotary, the Sieur *Colonna* son to the Prince *de Carbognano*. He was received the 12th of *May* at *Marseilles*, with extraordinary magnificence; the like through all the Kingdom, till he arrived *incognito* at *Fountainbleau*, where he was received by the King at the entrance into the Queen-Mothers Cabinet *des Bains*. Afterwards he made his publick entry at *Fountainbleau* the 18th of *July*, and at *Paris* the ninth of *August*: and returned to *Rome* with the same Pomp and magnificence that at first he arrived in *France*.

*Germany* was at this time much Alarmed at the raising the siege of *Canise*, and at the loss of the Fort of *Serin*. The *Primier Vizier* had defeated the whole force of the Emperour's Army; and had it not been for the assi-

stance

ſtance of the French Forces there, commanded by the *Comte de Coligny*, the Conſternation of that action had been extream. The *Comte de la Fueillade* ſignalized his valour on this occaſion, who arriving the 15th of *Auguſt*, defeated more than 10000 *Turks* on the *Raab*, where they loſt 150 Colours, and ſixteen pieces of Cannon, which were planted on the other ſide of the River; and all this notwithſtanding the Groſs of their Army was not far diſtant. This great ſucceſs obliged the Turkiſh General to march towards *Gran*, there to joyn 20000 men, and thereby put himſelf in a condition to repair his ſaid loſs and ſhame, and alſo more effectually to ſecure that place, and *Newhauſel*. He call'd back alſo thoſe Troops which had already paſt the *Vaag*, to waſt the Countries of *Moravia*, and *Sileſia*, in order to his deſigne of extending his Conqueſts to the very Walls of *Vienna*, and into the Hereditary Countries of the Emperour. But this Rout obliged a Truce between

the

the two Empires, and the Enemy to decamp the 29th of *September*.

The Enterprize of *Gigeri* did not a little contribute to effect this; ſo alſo his Majeſties deſigne to render *Africa* and her Kings free and Chriſtian, and to eſtabliſh in that part of the World Commerce, and the Law of Nations. This had been truly a moſt Heroick action, and to the great profit of the whole World. It had had no doubt a favourable ſucceſs, had the generous reſolution of the Admiral Duke of *Beaufort* been followed. For the victorious are always obliged to fight and conquer; and they never take root in a ſtrange Country, otherwiſe than by continual Combats and Battles, which make 'em fear'd, and caſts the people into ſo great a conſternation, that in fine they are glad to ſubmit to the diſcretion of their Conquerours.

The Duke *d'Oſſonne* continuing the War in *Portugal* with no better ſucceſs than *Dom John*, the *Spaniards* ſtrive now to raiſe a more puiſſant Force than

ever

ever, under the command of the Marquiſs *de Caracene*.

About this time the Engliſh offered ſeveral acts of Hoſtility to the *Hollanders*, and prepare for a War. The Parliament raiſe two Millions and a half of pounds ſterling to manage it; they do much damage on the Coaſt of *Guiny*, and *New-Holland*; and their Fleet which ſcour'd the Seas, had order to ſee that no Engliſh were aboard any Dutch Veſſel; and if they found any, or if they refuſe to be ſearch'd, to fight 'em.

The 16th of *November*, the Queen was delivered of the Princeſs *Mary-Anne* of *France*, who deceaſed the 26th of *December*.

This year the *Venetians* were at reſt, *le Marquiſs Ville* having viſited all the places of that State, and left 'em in good order.

The *Chevalier d'Hoquincourt* with onely one Ship fought glorioufly againſt 33 Turkiſh Gallies, ſunk five, and much indamaged the reſt.

The King desirous that Justice should be done in the most remote Provinces of his Kingdom, establish'd a Chamber of Justice in *Auvergne*, where the President *de Novion* did well answer the choice which his Majesty had made of so learned a person to preside there on Grand days.

## *Anno* 1665.

The Ballet of the Birth of *Venus* was now danced: It was the Invention of the Dutchess of *Orleans*, to whose conduct his Majesty had remitted the manage of this affair. It consisted of two parts, both beginning with excellent Dialogues and Speeches. The first by *Neptune* and *Thetis*, and the second by the *Graces*. It contained also twelve Majestick Entries; all which was augmented with a Masquerade of ten Entries.

The Spanish Army, now consisting of 10000 Horse and 20000 Foot, that King refuses the Mediation of the King of

of *England*, as to a Peace with *Portugal*; ſuppoſing the War with *Holland* would ſufficiently employ that Prince, and prevent his aſſiſting the ſaid Kingdom.

In the mean time, the States of *Holland* license all private perſons to equip out what Veſſels they can to cruze about, and do what miſchief they can to the Engliſh, whoſe Regiments they alſo caſhiered, hoping thereby to repair the damage they ſuſtain by the rupture of Trade.

The Admiralties on both ſides ſtrive who ſhall equip the moſt potent Navy, and prepare for a vigorous defence: The Engliſh having made Prize of 160 of their Veſſels. But that which ſurprized the whole World, was, that notwithſtanding this, they joyn'd their force againſt thoſe of *Alger*.

The Biſhop of *Munſter*'s taking Arms, and the Intelligence he had with many Princes of *Germany*, obliged the Eſtates of *Weſtphalia* to aſſemble, and the *Hollanders* to ſtand upon their

guard. They also desire the *Hanse*-Towns at the same time not to furnish themselves with any English Merchandise; in like manner as his Majesty of *Great Britain* had obliged them not to receive any out of *Holland*. And the better to defend themselves, they oblige *Kaldee* and the *Brunswic* Troops to secure their Frontiers.

About this time, the House of *Austria* laboured unsuccessfully to match one of their Princesses to the Duke of *Savoy*, thereby to draw him off from our Alliance; on which condition they offered to joyn *Alexandria* to his Estates, and several other advantages; which the Bishop of *Laon* did not approve: He therefore demonstrated to this Prince, that solid Goods are of far greater consideration than empty appearances; and that his Marriage with *Mademoiselle de Nemours* would settle his Estate and House, which indeed ought never to be separated from the Interests of *France*. He had before this taken much pains to conclude a three and

twentieth Alliance between the Houſes of *Savoy* and *France*, of the Duke of *Nemours* and *Mademoiſelle de Longueville*. This Prince did what he could to diſ-engage himſelf, and procured the ſaid illuſtrious Prelate to be Inſtall'd Arch-Biſhop of *Reims*.

And now it was that the King ſent into *England* the Duke of *Verneüil*, to endeavour a Reconciliation between his two neighbour-Nations, and prevent a cruel War. But they met the 13th of *June*; and Victory ſeemed doubtful for a while, till at laſt ſhe declared in favour of the Duke of *York*; the *Hollanders* looſing their Admiral *Opdam*, and 17 ſhips.

At the ſame time the King Solemnized a great Feaſt at *Verſailles*. After which, his Majeſty did proſecute with much aſſiduity a former deſigne, to unite the two Seas by the Rivers of *Guyenne* and *Languedoc*.

The Battle of *Villa-vicioſa* this year, did much abate the Ambition of the *Spaniards*, and no leſs raiſe the Courage of the *Portugals*.

The Treaty of the King of *England* with the Biſhop of *Munſter* aſtoniſh'd the *Hollanders*; and the Troops ſent to their ſuccours, engaged us in a War with that Crown.

The Duke of *Beaufort* took and carried off the ſhips in the Port of *Bougie*, in ſpite of all reſiſtance, from their Arms, Fire, or the Artillery of five Forts that commanded the place. He burnt the Admiral of *Alger*, and two other Veſſels, in the very mouth of the Harbour. Thoſe of *Alger* ſent out twenty ſhips to expel him out of their Road, he having onely four, two of which they perceived this Prince had taken from them. They were glad to uſe the advantage of the Night to fight him in; but they were reduced to the utmoſt Conſternation when they perceived they got nothing but blows. In fine, they were ſo terrified, that they call'd back their Fleet again into their own Port. The 24th of *Auguſt*, under *Sancelle*, he encountered five Veſſels of *Alger*; and the order which he gave for

for their deſtruction was ſo admirable, that in three hours he became Maſter of three; with the other two he continued fighting, when the Powder-room taking fire, the Report was heard aſhore; and of this accident the Pirates made uſe, to fire the *Saint Louiſa.*

By this time the *Hollanders* had recruited, and were got to the mouth of the *Thames*, where they waited the motion of the Engliſh Navy.

On the 17th of *September* arrived the laſt hour of *Philip* the 4th of *Spain*, whoſe deceaſe was followed not long after by that of the Duke of *Vandoſme* the 22 of *October*. Their Majeſties and all the Court did atteſt their Sorrows to the Dutcheſs his Widow, and to the Duke of *Mercœur*. To that end, the King ſent the Duke *de Saint Agnan*, apparell'd in a Mourning-Robe born up by two Gentlemen, the Corner'd Cap, and the Coller of the Order: the Ceremony was conducted by the King at Arms, and a Herald; who having preſented him with the Holy-Water,

he caſt it three times on the Sepulchre of the deceaſed Prince, while his Majeſty's Muſick ſing the *De Profundis*. The *Comte de Sery* performed the ſame Office on the part of *Monſeigneur* the *Dauphin*; and the *Comte du Pleſſis-Praſlin*, and the Marquiſs *de Pluvant*, for the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Valois*: which ended the Ceremony.

The firſt of *December*, the Mareſchals *du Pleſſis*, *d'Aumont*, and *de la Ferté-Seneterre*, and the Marquiſs *de Montauſier*, were received into the quality of Dukes and Pairs of *France*.

## *Anno* 1666.

The deceaſe of the Queen-Mother, which arrived the 20th of *January*, was moſt ſenſibly reſented by their Majeſties and the whole Court. Not long after inſued a Rupture between *France* and *England*, in purſuance of the League Defenſive made by the Crown of *France* with the *Hollanders*, in the year 1662. And now his Majeſty by his

his Declaration, publiſh'd his Intentions to relieve 'em, and joyn his Forces with theirs againſt the Engliſh, as well by Sea as Land.

The Queen of *Portugal*, who had hitherto with ſo much glory and generoſity ſupported that Crown, deceaſed the 27th of *February*; at whoſe death the Court of *Spain* took no ſmall advantage, by their many Intrigues and Cabals which they rais'd afreſh in that Kingdom.

The Biſhop of *Munſter*, who had ſo far terrified the *Hollanders*, as to occaſion them to invoke the aid of *France* for their defence, about this time happily concluded a Peace: this occaſioned the return of our Troops. Thoſe of *Holland* have now, therefore, no more to do, than to proſecute their Marine affairs, and minde their Wars with *England*.

The 29th of *May*, the Duke of *Beaufort* parted from *Toulon* with his Majeſtie's Fleet, on deſigne directly to meet a Squadron of the Engliſh,

and

and fight 'em in assistance of the *Hollanders*; and this they happily performed, at the same time when our Troops by Land defended them from the Insults of the Bishop of *Munster*.

Notwithstanding all the endeavours and Menaces of the *Porte*, the *Venetians*, and the Marquis *Ville*, appeared this year the aggressors of a War, by Sea and by Land, in *Dalmatia*, and in the Isle of *Candy*, having besieged *New-Candy*, and almost blockt up *Canea*.

The Families of *Vandosme* and *d'Estrée* received extraordinary joy at the Birth of a Prince of *Savoy*; they having been at no small labour, and great expences, to prefer the Princesses of *Nemours*, and particularly the Queen of *Portugal*, the ornament and support of that Crown. The assistance of *France*, and conduct of the Bishop of *Laon* in this affair, hath defeated the Spanish designes in his intended Conquest of those Dominions, which have now by this important Alliance taken fast root, and re-establish'd that ancient Kingdom.

The

The Fleets of *England* and *Holland* being joyn'd the 11th of *June*, there followed a terrible Battle, and so resolute, that it continued till the 14th; at which time the English Ships retiring into the *Thames*, and soon recruiting with fresh men, they put out to Sea again, and another great fight began the fourth of *August*, which concluded to the equal prejudice of both parties. Several of the English pursuing their Enemies into the *Vlie*, fired there a great number of Merchants-ships. They had yet another Battle neer *Calais*, where the English having the Wind, and the Tempest being great, they run their Enemies on the adverse Shore.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Beaufart* having taken in the Squadron which had conducted the Queen to *Portugal*, sail'd with intentions to joyn the *Hollanders* at *Calais*; but understanding they were retired for fear to be alone exposed to the Enemy, he gained *Brest* in sight of the English Fleet, they not able to prevent it; though in this

passage

paſſage ſome of his ſhips being ſeparated from the reſt by a violent Tempeſt, the *Triumph*, the *Mazarin*, and the *Ruby* fell among the Engliſh, where valiantly fighting, they were much torn and ſhattered, and forc'd to retire into *Havre*, except the *Ruby*, who was ſo far engaged, that her Captain *la Roche* grapled with the Admiral of *England*, intending to periſh together, & in fine obtained quarter.

After the Alliance concluded, the 25th of *October*, between the *Hollanders* and the King of *Denmark*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Princes of *Brunſwick*, certain Propoſitions of Accommodation were ſet aſoot; His Majeſty of *Great Britain* proteſting not to have made any act of Hoſtility againſt that Republick, complain'd that they had taken 200 Veſſels before ever the War broke out. And in order to aſſure Navigation, to re-eſtabliſh Commerce, and procure a Peace, the States made known to his Majeſty, that it was neceſſary to appoint ſome place neutral, where to treat as well with them as their Allies.

The

The affair of *Breme*, which had ſo cruelly alarmed the Hanſe and Imperial Towns, was in fine determined the 25 of *Nov.* the *Swedes* contenting themſelves with the ſubmiſſion of the Inhabitants.

The Duke of *Valois* was Baptized at the *Palais Royal* the ſixth of *December*, and held over the Font for the King of *England*, by the Duke of *Enguien*, who named him *Philip-Charles*; and by *Mademoiſelle* for the Queen. He deceaſed the eighth enſuing.

## *Anno* 1667.

The Queens happy delivery of a Princeſs, on the ſecond of *January*, was a joyful Newyears-gift to all *France*; and welcomed with the Ballet of the *Muſes*, adorn'd with many Entries, and Dialogues. This ſerved for a pleaſing Divertiſement all the Carnival; appearing always different, by reaſon of continual new Embelliſhments and Scenes.

The Grand Seigneur having now reſolved and diſpoſed all things neceſſary for

for the important Siege of *Candy*, ſends the Grand Vizier to make the neceſſary preparations for the ſiege, and to aſſemble in the Iſle 40000 men, and 15000 Pioneers; he held it in a manner inveſted round with Batteries and Attaques, in which he wrought from *December*, to the 27th of *June*, at which time it was beſieged with great vigour and reſolution, and extraordinarily well defended by the Marquiſs *Ville*, and thoſe Troops and Succours which the *Venetians* had ſent him.

On the ſeventh of *February*, the Pope made a promotion of four Cardinals, the Duke of *Vandôme*, the Arch-Biſhop of *Saltsburg*, the Duke of *Monſtrate*, and the Sieur *Delphino*; and names *Roberti Spinola*, *Viſconti*, and *Caraccioli*, who were reſerved *in petto*, ſince laſt year.

The ſeveral Muſters of the King's Troops, and in particular, that of *Oüilles*, the Feaſts and Triumphs at *Verſailles*, and thoſe noble Divertiſements of running in * Squadrons,

* *Courſes de Quadrilles.*

drons, and such other delights, surprized the *Spaniards*, and their Embassador, who became perswaded we past a whole Campagne thus.

And now the War between *England*, *France*, and *Holland*, growing towards an end, *Breda* is chosen for the place of Treaty; at which place the several Deputies meeting, conclude a Peace the 31 of *July*.

On the 20th of *April*, the King went personally to the Palace, to cause there to be verified his new Ordinance, by which he reforms and regulates Judicial proceedings.

On the tenth of *May* deceased the Queen of *Poland*; and on the 22, Pope *Alexander* the 7th, to whom succeeded *Clement* the 9th; both which have sustained the Grandeur and Glory of the Church with much Majesty.

The Marriage of the Duke of *Guise* with *Mademoiselle d'Alençon*, was celebrated the 15th of *May*. The next day, the Court departed to put the Queen in possession of her Rights late

fallen

fallen to her in the *Low-Countries*: the reasons of which are publick, & in Print. The march of our Armies gave the Alarm to *Flanders* and *Holland*; and obliged the Marquis *de Castel-Rodrigo* to demolish several places that wanted sufficient Forces to defend 'em. We begun at *Armentiers*; and his Majesty having past as far as *Charles-Roy*, caused the Fortifications to be repaired.

After this, he forces *Tournay* to surrender the 24th of *June*, and *Doüay* the sixth of *July*. On *Dunkirk*-side, the Mareschal *D'Aumont* with another Army takes *Bergue* and *Furne*, and invests *L'isle*, where the Siege was carried on with much vigour, his Majesty being always in action, and going the Rounds continually. This Town was taken after a Siege of seventeen daies, and nine from the first opening the Trenches. The *Comte de Broüay*, who demanded four daies, was much surprised to finde the King answer with a denial, and within three hours after force the place to surrender.

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This propoſition from that Governour obliged our Monarch to lie that night at *Arlebec*. He ordered the *Comte* of *Liſlebonne* to march with the *Lorain* Forces, and joyn the Marquiſs *de Crequy*, and *Bellefonds*, and then to meet the Enemy; which they did ſo happily as to defeat the Prince *de Ligne*, and the *Comte de Marcin*; which ſtaggered all *Flanders*. His Majeſty was ready to aſſiſt, and remained about a quarter of a League from *Gand*, ſleeping in his Coach that night at the head of the Bridge over the River of *Bruges*, to back and aſſiſt his Army in caſe of occaſion.

The Town and Citadel of *Courtray* was alſo taken, with *Oudenarde* and *Aloſt*; which being retaken by the Enemy, was ſoon after recovered again by the Mareſchal *de Camp* General, and demoliſh'd.

The Empreſs being delivered of an Arch-Duke, their Majeſties ſent the Marquiſs *de Guitry* to congratulate the Court of *Vienna*, who notwithſtan-

ding enjoy'd not long that happineſs.

The Eſtates and People of *Portugal* about this time forced their King to renounce the Government, which they conferred on *D. Pedro* his Brother; alſo Commiſſaries are appointed to examine the complaints of the Queen, as to a Nullity of Marriage.

The Divertiſements of *Shrovetide* began with a Maſquerade, call'd the *Carnaval*, conſiſting onely of ſeven Entries. The firſt overture was performed by a Speech; but the Dialogue between *Carnaval* and *Gallantry*, with an admirable Conſort of Muſick, gave wonderful ſatisfaction to the Spectators.

*Anno* 1668.

On the 10th of *January*, *Madame* was Baptized at the *Tuilleries*, and named by the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Orleans* and the Duke of *Enguien*, *Mariatheresa*.

The ſame day was the Cardinal Duke of *Vendôme* conducted to have Au-

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dience from their Majesties, by the Sieur *de Saintot* Master of the Ceremonies, with a very great Train. The King having desired the Pope to be Godfather to Monseigneur the *Dauphin*, the news appeared most agreable to his Holiness, who therefore prefer'd this Illustrious Cardinal to those of his own Bloud, and Princes extreamly dear to him; conferring on him to that purpose, with much joy, his Power and Authority, and that of the Holy Seat; which in truth he managed and sustained with great Honour; giving the King to understand that it belonged to his Holiness, represented in his person, to Name the Prince *Dauphin*; and to the Bishops of *France* to pay to the Holy Seat, and to his dignity, all due respects and submissions. In fine, the *Dauphin* was named *Lewis*, and the Ceremony performed at *St. Germains* the 24th of *March*. The Baptismal Honours were carried by the *Bourbons*, and the Duke of *Vandôme* bore up the Train of the Prince's Mantle Royal,

taking place immediately after the Princes of the Bloud.

The Dispensation which Monsieur the Legat granted for a second Marriage of the Queen of *Portugal* with that Prince, was an extraordinary piece of State, and good Fortune. *France* and that Crown have as much cause to praise the Conduct of that action, as the Council of *Spain* just occasion to appear troubled, who under colour of giving to that Prince a Daughter of the House of *Austria*, would by that means, very subtilly, have made themselves Masters of that Kingdom.

The Duke of *Beaufort*, and the *Chevalier de Vandôme* in the thirteenth year of his age, embarqued themselves with intentions to make a descent into *Spain*; but the ensuing Peace, and a violent Tempest concurring, put a stop to the designes of our great Admiral; who notwithstanding could not but admire the assurance and courage of this young Prince.

At the same time, the *Hollanders* apprehending

prehending some fears from the progress of the King's Arms into their neighbourhood, and forgetting all the benefits they have received from *France*, endeavour with too much heat and precipitation a League Defensive with all the Potentates of *Europe*.

The King's Voyage into the *Franche-Comte*, and Conquest of that Province during the Carnaval, was a great action, and the most glorious Enterprize that any Prince could possibly perform in less than 15 days.

The bare name and reputation of the Arms of this Monarch, forced *Spain*, formerly resolved never to acknowledge the King of *Portugal*, to conclude a Peace with him, and renounce the name and Arms of that Crown, the 25 of *Febrnary*.

The meeting for Peace between the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* being appointed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the Treaty was concluded and signed the second of *April*, though with a sensible regret from the French Army and

Nation, who desired nothing more, than a continuance of War with the *Spaniards*. But it was at the request of *Clement* the 9th, that the King did yield to a suspention of Arms during the moneth of *April* and *May*, in which he did more consider the good of Christianity, than the Grandeur and Glory of his own person and Estates. By this Treaty his Majesty kept his Conquests of the year past, leaving to *Spain* that of the *Franche Comte*. This great Monarch, herein, sacrifizing one of the bravest Conquests that ever shall be, to the repose of his Subjects; and this it was which he procured them in all his Rencounters.

The Alliances which soon after were concluded between the Dukes *Maximilian* of *Bavaria* Brother to the Elector, and *Mademoiselle de Boüillon*, and *John Frederic de Brunswic-Luneburg* Married to the Princess *Benedicta Palatine de Bavaria*, were of no small glory to *France* and *Germany*.

The Estates of *Portugal* now press

*Dom Pedro* to receive the Title of King on the Abdication of his Brother *Alphonſo*; but not able to perſwade him to that, they extend his power equal to that of Royalty, and in ſuch condition he treats with all the Potentates of the World.

The King ſeeking all occaſions to oblige his Holineſs and the Holy Sea, makes it his own requeſt to demoliſh the Piramide heretofore erected againſt the *Corſes*, by the Treaty of *Piſa*.

The Marquiſs *de Crequy*, *de Belleforis*, and *d'Humieres*, were created Mareſchals of *France*. And on the 19th of *July* was performed an extraordinary magnificence at *Verſailles*.

Great Honour was acquired by the Marquiſs *Ville* in the defence of *Candy*, the Marquiſs *de Saint Andre Montbrun* ſharing with him the Glory of that Action. Theſe two gallant men have ſo ſignalized their valour in this Renowned Expedition, that they have rendred their names Immortal.

The Nativity of the Duke of *Anjou*

on the 5th of *August*, occasioned much joy to the Court of *France*.

The ill Intelligence between the Queen of *Spain* and *Dom John*, begun soon after the Peace; the occasion, that Prince's refusal to pass into *Flanders*, he resolving to stay at Court as an obstacle to the Fortunes of Father *Nitard*.

The King judging the Letter circulary of the four Bishops, sent about to all the others to unite them in resisting the Execution of the Pope's *Breve* which had named several Prelates to proceed against those four, to be an irregular action; did, by his Arrest in Council, and by the interposition of the Bishop Duke of *Laon*, calm and asswage the greatest Storm which the Church of *France* had perhaps ever seen, rais'd through the Vertues and Merits of some rare Spirits, who with so much heat and obstinacy did oppose the Book of *Jansenius*; from which approaching troubles this Illustrious Prelate found the way to dis-engage them,

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with that ſweetneſs and prudence wherewith he managed all things, imprinting in their Hearts, at the ſame time, profound Sentiments of reſpect and ſubmiſſion for the Holy Sea.

By vertue of the Emperour's Mandate brought by the Marquiſs *de Bade*, the Electour Palatine, on the 14th of *December*, cauſed to be publiſh'd a Suſpention of Arms, and Ceſſation of acts of Hoſtility between him and the Duke of *Lorain*.

## *Anno* 1669.

The *Portugals* were overjoy'd at the Birth of the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, which arrived the ſixth of *January*. This Princeſs was named by the Embaſſador of *France*, after her Majeſty, *Elizabeth-Maria-Loüiſa*.

The Empreſs alſo was delivered of a Daughter the 18th following.

About the end of this moneth, the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of *Lorain*, were obliged to disband their Forces,

Forces, to which his Majeſtie's Arms under the command of the Mareſchal *de Crequy* had compell'd 'em.

And now it was that his Holineſs invited all Chriſtian Princes to ſuccour *Candy*, and to which he applied his utmoſt, as alſo to pacifie the Kingdom of *Poland*. He ſent alſo a *Breve* to *Lisbon* in confirmation of that Queens Marriage to *Dom Pedro*.

About this time, the Council of *Spain* reſolved, and took ſome pains to raiſe a Regiment of Guards, to be always neer the perſon of his Catholick Majeſty. This Novelty was nothing pleaſing to the Nobleſs and people; it was alſo one pretence of the diſcontent of *Dom John*.

This *Shrovetide* was preſented the Ballet of *Flora*, compoſed of fifteen Majeſtick Entries. *Winter* made the Overture with a handſome Speech; the *Sun*, who expell'd him, chang'd the face of the Theater into a ſmiling Campagne. This Glorious Planet accompanied with the Elements made the firſt Entry. All

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the other parts were correſpondent to this magnifique Spectacle; where the beauty of the Machines, the richneſs of the Habits, and the Charms of the Ladies did not a little contribute to render this Piece into the number of the moſt glorious.

On the firſt of *February*, the Miniſters of the Empire, *Spain*, *England*, *Swede*, and the States, concluded at the *Hague* the Treaty of triple Alliance; the *Swedes* being to receive of his Catholick Majeſty nine hundred thouſand Livres.

In the beginning of the Spring, the Duke of *Beaufort*, and the *Chevalier de Vandôme* departed for *Toulon*, there to haſten the Succours deſigned for *Candy*.

The Duke of *Anjou* was Baptized the fourth of *March*, and named *Philip*, by the Duke of *Orleans* and *Madame*, repreſenting the Emperour and Queen of *Spain*.

The Admiral Duke of *Beaufort* received from the Pope a *Breve*, declaring

ring him General of the Troops Ecclesiastick, going for *Candy*, to command in the absence of *Dom Vincenzo Rospiglioſi*. His Holineſs having ſent him the Standard of the Holy Sea.

The King of *Portugal* demanding to go into the Iſle of *Terceres*, he was convoy'd thither in the beginning of *May*, by the *Comte de Prado*.

*Dom John*, about this time, made no unhappy Agreement. He quitted *Spain* to Father *Nitard*, reſerving to himſelf the Title of perpetual Governour of the *Low-Countries*, with the Vice-Royalty and Vicariat-General of *Arragon*, *Valancia*, and *Catalonia*; with power to provide to all Offices and Benefices in the ſaid places.

Prince *Charles* of *Lorain*, and the Duke of *Newbourg*, remain now the onely pretenders to the Crown of *Poland*. Their Partiſans take Arms, and urge that affair to ſo great an extremity, that they open the Eyes of the *Poloniis*; and the Prince *Wiesnowiski* being propoſed to their election, he was

univerſally

universally received: and thus he happily ascended the Throne of his own Nation, and of his Fathers, the 19th of *June*.

Our Army having past from *Toulon* to *Candy* in fourteen daies, that place being now extreamly prest, and a fair occasion to charge the Enemy presenting it self, Monsieur *de Navailles* sallied with the Army. The Duke of *Beaufort* would assist with his own personal valour and courage in so brave an Enterprize. The *Chevalier de Vandôme* shewed there his great Heart and resolution, and that he was an accomplisht Souldier and Captain. The Admiral having landed eighteen hundred men from Shipboard, beat the *Turks* out of their Trenches; and no doubt we had raised the Siege, had not a panique fear frighted our men from so promising a Victory. The *Chevalier* call'd to several Officers by their Names; but ineffectually. Fortune, with much happiness, and some difficulty, brought off this young *Mars* from the Embar-

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ras of this sad Retreat. But the Duke of *Beaufort* remain'd in the Field of Battle, which he had won, and which indeed he could never be made to abandon, being there either slain or taken by the *Ottomans*.

Those many great Services which the Cardinal Duke of *Vendôme* had rendered to the King and State, concluded with the pains he took to advance the Succours for *Candy*. His Death arrived the sixth of *August*; a loss for which the Courts of *Rome*, and *France* and all *Provence* were not easily comforted.

The Dutchess of *Vendôme*, who had been a perfect Example and Model of Vertue and Piety, and the Queen of *England* youngest Daughter of *Henry* the great, deceased the 8th, and the 10th of *September*.

And now it was that the Prince of *Tuscany* finish'd his Voyage of *Europe*, in *France*; avowing that he had not seen a fairer Country than *France*, nor a more admirable *Hero* than her King.

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To conclude the Events of this year, King *Cazimir*, after he had ſeen another King Elected into his place, quitted *Poland*, and arrived in *France*, where he was moſt ſplendidly regaled at *Chantilly* by Monſieur the Prince, and Monſieur the Duke.

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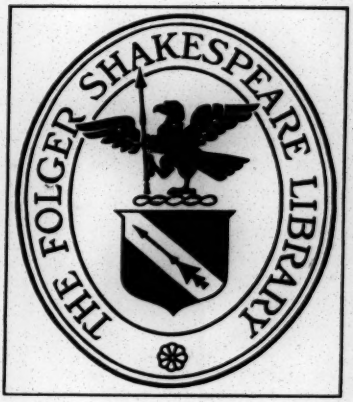


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